nst the infany; but, to this tringing "No!" with which the echoes of the Senate-the stalwart old patriots has; but it is an honor to the of victory in her struggle for in the old place, ready to agressions with a No! that

at truth!

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

TIVE DENIAL.

story Told by John F.

world June 21.
hue Hotel last evening exwas found in his rooms busituropean voyage, by a World
to obtain his version of the
as of the Grant Cabinet at
as of the Grant is said to have esident Grani is said to have ary over the rumors which agton of an intent on the to take in New York the sident of the United States. the Woodford interview, Mr.

(taking the paper up from a gopen and reading aloud the Grant—plans—fate" that ien). "Ah!²⁵ (after a pause) a. Grant mention the sub-I should not have heard him tears."

says he has?"
ling's former friend and
in a letter published in the
n your table."
ke issue with Senator Conknd, and say, first, that Gen.
a fears, or at least never said
out such fears, and secondly,
be that Gen. Woodford ever
g, and third, that the whole
intruth."
e about this?"

d of it in any way in 1878 of

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

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The Great Democracy, Having Reached the Jumping-Off Place,

Now Propose to Stand Their **Ground Against All** Odds.

The President, Satisfied with the Aspect of the Situation,

Will Mercifully Decline to Push Them into the Abyss.

Every Prospect that the Legitimate Appropriations Will Be Made Shently.

Thurman the Chosen Leader in This Prudent but Inglorious Retreat.

Serious Blow Given to Glover's Trumped-Up Report.

It Is Publicly Sneered at, and Its Author

WILL STAY. THE LAST-DITCHERS IN A HOPELESS MINORITY.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—The significent WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—The significent feature of the House proceedings was the at tempt of the Bourbon extremists to pass a concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of both Houses to-morrow afternoon. This movement was made after a conference among the House leaders, and was intended as a means of compelling what they called weak-kneed Democrats to show themselves. This they did with

The extremists, when the crisis comes, if it is to come, could not number more than thirty-five or forty. Still that number would be Safety will be accepted without very much re-sistance, and that a final adjournment, with some sort of a Judicial bill signed, will be had the last part of this week, certainly the middle

of next week.
ONE OF THE MOST TROUBLESONS PACTORS in the situation has been the fact that the majority of the House Appropriations Committee
is composed of stalwarts, who have indicated
their intention of declining to aid any compromise measure or to report any appropriation
bill to the House. It is noticeable, however,
that the extremists do not talk as loudly as they did yesterday before the result of the Senate Democratic eaucus was known. The resolution for final adjournment was presented in the House by the Chairman of the Democratic caucus, Mr. House, of Tennessee, and this pro-ceeding was, of course, intended as a challenge

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS ARE NOW SEEKING THROUGH THEIR COMMITTEE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—The Demo crats are not a happy family to-night. Their day's discussion in and out of the Joint Conference Committee has brought them no peace. The feeling among them in the Senate is strenthening in fayor of a Judicial bill shorn of all restrictions, and going to the country on the issues they declare they have now made up. On nounce themselves more enraged and determined than they remember to have been at any stage of their battle for constitutional liberty. But, as one of them expressed it to-day, this time the dog was warging the tail, and the Sen-

This backdown has not been by easy stages. The restrictions which they are now finding difficulty in attaching to \$600,000 of appropriations was first put on the bill containing \$17,000,000. Next the reduction was limited to a matter of only \$2,000,000 of this last sum from the restriction. Thus some of the Democrata to-day think they have successfully applied the theory of subdividing matters until the ultimate atom is reached to the subdivision of these political appropriation bills. The Republicans say that if the President will try them with one more veto, the sums of which the Government will be deprived will be so small that the Republican Committee can foot the bill.

by the Committee of Satety.

The question which would then arise would be whether the House Democrats would ramfy it.

The extreme element is very nodignant that the Senators adopted the policy which they did in the canons yesterday without conference with the House, and it is not altogether certain that the fillbustering element can be restrained. There were many speeches made, the most notable being by Thurman in support of his plan.

THE COMMITTEE MEETING. To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—Thej Advisory
Committees of the Senate and House Demo-

at the plan would be appreciately to-morrow.

It is thought by members of the Committee that the agreement reached by them will be submitted to the joint caucus of the two Houses before any action is taken in the House.

Owing to the absence of several original members of the Advisory Committees, new members have been added, as follows: Senator Morgan takes the place of Senator Voorhees, and Senator Morgan takes the pl

GLOVER. BACKHANDED SLAP FROM A PELLOW-DENG-

A BACKMANDED SLAP FROM A FELLOW-DEMO-CRAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—The Glover report will probably be no more heard of in the House, although there may be a personal encounter in the street. Singleton, of Mississippi, this morning rose to a personal explanation relative to some publication made, he thought, at the instance of Glover, concerning him, and charged that in his opinion Glover was cray, or on the verge of insanity. Singleton stated, moreover, that the Committee had never been able to obtain possession of the manuscript of this report, and knew nothing whatever of what was in it. This is a very extraordinary proceeding, as the testimony is certainly of an official character, and belongs to the files of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and is in no sense the private property of ex-Congressman Glover, who claims to have possession of it.

Glover is a man who has the reputation of defending any personal attacks upon him, and it is somewhat expected the he may assault Singleton, unless the gray hairs of the latter should protect him.

BOLIVIA AND CHILI.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury having been informed that Bolivia has decreed the issue of letters-of-marque, with authority of privateers to seize Chilian property in neutral vessels, and that the agents to Bolivia have departed for the United States, Collectors of Customs are required to see that Sec. 5,300 of the Revised Statutes be vigilantly enforced against all vessels that appear to be destined to violate the neutrality laws of the United States.

THE M'CRARY NOMINATION.

The President received a communication from the Senate Judiciary Committee with regard to the withdrawal of the nomination of Secretary McCrary as Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit. It states there was no personal objection to the nominee, and that the only reason for not recommending his confirmation was that the vacancy could not be anticipated. It further intimated that a renewal of the pomination at the proper time would receive favorable consideration.

Time. | Bor. | Thr. Bu. | Wind. | Fel. | Bu. | W

Sexingrizio, Ill., June 28.—4. W. Edwards of Carlinville, afterward of the tection " Life-Insurance Company, and I later of the Farzo, Daz., Ropublication in the chief of the Carlon Company, and I later of the Farzo, Daz., Ropublication of the chief of

ate was the dog.

The Joint Conference of the Cancus Com-NOTES AND NEWS. but came to no definite conclusion, though an agreement upon two bills in course of prepara-NOTES AND NEWS.
THE TRADE-DOLLAR BILL.

Becal Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., June 24.—A meeting of the Senate Finance Committee was held this morning, and a short consideration given to the bill to exchange trade-dollars for standard silver dollars, which passed the House last week. Strangely enough, Bayard was not present. Morrill, the eld Chairman of the Committee, antagonized, his theory being that it would increase the number of legal-tender silver dollars. Wallace tried hard to get the bill up, but without avail. Another meeting will be held to-morrow, and the result will largely depend on the course of Allison and Perry.

BOLIVIA AND CHILL. agreement upon two bills in course of preparation to-night is expected in the morning. The proposition which met with the most favor was to again divide the Judicial bill, which, it will be remembered, was itself sliced off from the Legislative bill at a former surrender, and pass everything except the appropriations for the Marshals and Deputies, without any political restrictions except the jurors' test-oath, to which the President has offered no objection. It is then proposed to appropriate in a sub-Judicial bill, and beyond—as Democrats have remarked before at their several halting places for a hasty lunch on the line of their retreat—they now declare they they now declare they
NEVER WILL STIR AN INCH.

FOREIGN.

Prince Jerome Not a Pretender to the Imperial Suc-

He Will, However, Bar the Way to All Other Claimants.

The Porte Undecided About the Proposed Deposition of the Khedive.

It Fears that in the End It Will 1 Lose Egypt Altogether.

The Turks Preparing to Put Down the Rebellion in Thesasly and Epirus.

Weekly Review of the English Breadstuffs Market.

STATE OF THE FRANCE.

PARIS, June 24.—Prince Jerome Bo will publish a manifesto this evening, declaring that he remains faithful to his Ajaccio programme, in which he announced his Republican principles, and adding that he is not a pretender to the Imperial succession, while his dormant claims har the succession of any other pre-

PARIS, June 34.—The presence in the Chamber Deputies Saturday of De Fourton and Baron sille, his former Under-Secretary in the inistry of the Interior, when other Bonaartists were absent as a token of respect to Prince Imperial, is deemed an indication teir abandonment of Bonapartism. LONDON, June 24.—The Press Association say

ident Grevy has officially sent a message of olence to the ex-Empress Eugenie on be-

post, June 24.—A Paris dispatch says it is dicially denied that President Grevy has message of condolence to the ex-Empress

TURKEY.

Spon, June 24.—The Turkish Cabinet cris terminated by the placing on the retired of Offuad Pasha and Musret Pasha, who had used Osman Pasha, Secretary of War, of

legotiations have been opened between the re and the Powers relative to the order of the THE GRAND VIZIER.

STANTINOPLE, June 24.—The Grand Vizies abmitted to the Sultan a new programme ley, and requested a modification of the

preparing for war.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

OMDON, June 24.—A dispatch from Janina he Simulard states that pending the result he meeting of the Ambassadors at Contithopie, the Turks have prepared everying for war. Reinforcements of air battallous mantry and three betteries of artillery have red at Volo. Large bodis of Bashl-Basouks assembling in Albania ready to march into sembling to ng in Albabia ready to march int

bos, June 24.—There is some fear in Cos-opie that the Sultan, if he consents to the tion of the Khedive, will no longer have acrol over Egypt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEAD. DOW, June 24.—G. W. M. Reynolds, the lely-known writer of sensational fiction, is

TROUBLE.

The anti-landlord agitation in the West of Ireland is causing some apprehension. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, stated that the Government was fully alive to the necessity of dealing promptly with the matter. He said the Dennty Inspector-General of the constabulary had been dispatched on a mission to the districts concerned, to consult with the Magistrates and local constabulary, and report what additional police are required to insure full protection to all persons in the exercise of their legal rights; that considerable reinforcements are being drafted into the districts concerned; and that notice has been given that in the event of any outrage, the cost of these measures will be levied upon the districts where it occurs.

REGATTA.

LONDON, June 34.—Hanlan will row in the

GERMANY.

PROMISTRD.

BERLIN, June 24.—Blsmarck has forbidden the circulation in the Empire of the Storm-Bell, a Russian revolutionary organ, published in Genera.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.
BERLIN, June 24.—It is probable that Gen.
lanteuffer will assume the Governorship of
leace-Lorraine about the lat of August.
POSITION TO THE PROPOSED TARIFF COMPRO-

LONDON, June 94.—A Berlin dispatch says the independent newspapers oppose Von Benningsen's scheme in the Reichstag for a compromise on the tariff question, by which, if accepted, the Government would gain the support of the National Liberals. A new proposal has been put forward, that the revision of the tariff be conceded temporarily until the amount of revenue to be assigned the Imperial Government shall be fixed, so as not to place the Government in precontrolled possession of an unlimited income.

LORDON, June 24.—Berlin newspapers repeat the statement that the Czar is expected there shortly to visit the Emperor William.

WILL RESECT IT.

BERLIN, June 24.—The Conservatives have decided to reject Von Bennigsen's proposal for a compromise on the Tariff bill, and are negotisting with the Centre party to support a counterproposal to allow the temporary revision of the tariff until the amount of revenue to be received by the Imperial Government is fixed.

PERU AND CHILL.

PERU AND CHILL.

THE RECERT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

New YORK, June 24.—A cable dispatch from ballac, via London, resterday, alluded to the combardment of Antofagasta by the Peruvian hip Hussess, and the Panama Ster and Herald as the following in reference to the affair: "At intofagasta the Husses had a sharp engagement with shore batteries, several heavy Krupp uns being in position, and silenced their fire, at it was found impossible to destroy the water condensers, one of the chief objects of the specifican, since, having received forty-eight ours' notice of the approach of the ram, the nathorities had time to effectually protect these aschines with piles of bags filled with sand and itrate. The Hussear espitured two Chillian schant ships loaded with copper ore, and disacted them for Callao, then cut the cable ading from Antofagasta to Calders, and retired to Iquique, where she barely escaped as Chilian squadron, these vessels appearing expectedly in the offine, but giving time to be Hussear to svail her superior speed and get the action of the control of the control of the superior speed and get the action of the control of the superior speed and get the action of the control of the superior speed and get the action of the control of the superior speed and get the action of the control of the superior speed and get the action of the superior speed and get the sup

PANAMA.

A CHEAP REVOLUTION.

ORM June 94.—The supplement of the Herald of Panama, issued on the 16th

capisulation of Alspura, who started a revolu-tion in Aspinwall on the 7th inst.! "Abpura surrenders his men and officers, who are allowed suncesty for political offenses, but their viola-tions of the common faw must be a matter for subsequent investigation. He also delivers his arms, renders up his State prisoner, Mr. asorla, and abolishes any nominations which he had made to the civil or military appointments. In return for these, the Government will assume the expenses of the war, which directly will amount to sometaing under 35,000."

The victors and vanquished returned to Pana-ms on the 25th.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE.

The United States steamer Adams salled on the 19th for San Francisco without giving notice of her departure, and in opposition to the wishes of the United States Consul and of the

The Star and Herald says the departure of the Adams was much in the manner in which the Vandalia, Capt. Mead, left Aspinwall a couple of weeks previously, and whilst the revolution was browned.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE. LONDON, June 24.—The Mark Lane Exp.

says: Wheat promises but fairly on mixed and light soils, and the conditions of heavy lands causes well-founded apprehensions. The condition of the pastures now is satisfactory, if not luxuriant, but the hay crop probably has suffered in quality in consequence of the absence

The general aspect of the country is almost a month behindhand. The Scatch root crops urgently require the return of sunshine. The quietude in the grain trade the past week was, in a great measure, due to the continuance of large imports as well as a slight amelioration of the weather.

THE ARRIVALS OF POREIGN WHEAT in London to Friday amounted to 58,000 quarters, principally from North Russian ports. The deliveries at the principal country markets indicate that the farmers hold far more abundant reserves than was expected. The decreasing influence of these deliveries counteracted any apprehensions of a deficient in the English vest, and prices are unchanged.

The demand for all classes of wheat has been

limited, apparently in consequence of a belief by buyers that the lowest point has not yet been reached. There has been some slight exception in favor of American wheats, which were rather actively dealt in at the beginning of the week. Nothing is likely to interrupt the prevalent monotony pending a not probable revival of the Continental demand. Maize is less inquired for. Oats declined 6d per quarter. The arrivals of wheat and matze as ports of call

CONTINUED MODERATE.

Wheat off the coast steady, with a fair Cont Wheat off the coast steady, with a fair Conti-pental demand for white descriptions. Maize declined sixpence per quarter on the week. The forward business in wheat and maize is limited. Good spring wheats sparingly offered, but at the close shippers showed more disposi-tion to sell. Maize declined three-pence in conse-quence of heavy shipments from the Atlantic

Sales of English wheat last week, 49,426 quar ters, at 41s 8d per quarter, against 26,546 quarters, at 46s 9d, for the same period last year. The imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending June 14 were 677,335 hundred weights of wheat, and 198,663 hundred-weight of flour.

ROME, June 24.—Notwithstanding the opposition of the Cabinet, the Senate has approved the bill limiting the abolition of the grist tax to interior grades of maize and other cereals. The bill will be again presented in the Chamber

GEN. GRANT.

Return of Ex-Secretary Borie from China— His Musion and Its Result—His Room Ev-idently Better than His Company in the Crewd Around the General—Grant's Modest Deportment.

Social Disposch to The Tribuna

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 24.—Day had not dawned when ex-Secretary Boris rolled into the

station this morning at the end of a seven-days' journey across the continent, on return from a six-months' tour with Gen. Grant. But a score of friends were there to meet him, and he has been compelled to keep open house all day to receive many callers who came to greet him. Borie says that he left all the party in the best of health at Shanghai, the Bist of May. Grant was enjoying his journey to the utmost, and did not talk politics. "I think," said Borie to a reporter, "that the General will be able to reach San Francisco on the 1st of September. He will return to Yokohama in the Pacific Mail steamer City of Tokio, the same on which I made the trip. Then he will not come directly East, but will spend a good white on the Pacific Slope. He wants to visit Oregon and the wonders on the other side of the continent. Gen. Grant does not talk about the subject of a nomination for the Presidency. I told my friends when I left Philadelphia that one of my reasons for going was to talk him out of this idea of another nomination. Gen. Grant did not refer to the matter at all, and I thought its advisable not to say a word, and I didn't."

"Do you believe he would accept a nomination."

"Do you believe he would accept a non

"Do you believe he would accept a nomination?"

"I don't believe he hankers after it. If he does conclude to accept, it will be at a tremendous self-sacrifice. For his sake, I am not favorable to his candidacy. For his country's sake, I am. He appears to be the man for the hour. In the light of certain exigencies that are arising, however, I believe that he would accept the nomination if it was urged upon him stoutly as a necessity. Gen. Grant," continued Mr. Borle, "is receiving from the nations of the world a continuous ovation. The attention he gets is simply fabulous—in fact, so tremendous as to be oppressive. I don't see how we are going to return all this kindness. Foreign people seem impressed with the fact that he is a good man, and they can see that he is as modest as a girl. His silent, retiring disposition has a marked effect in its impression upon them."

The reporter inquired of Mr. Borle whether Gen. Grant had intimated where he would permanently reside after completing his tour, but the gentleman said he didn't believe the ex-President knew himself. He talked something about living at Galena, but Bord thought he could be persuaded not to go there. "I would not be at all surprised if he should reside in Philadelphia," Borie added. "He has an elegrant house here, thoroughly furnished, and, if his friends (and, you know, he has a few here) can induce him to live in Philadelphia, he will do so.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

The Colored Murderer of Mrs. Hull Returns to New York.

Minute Details of the Act which

Warning to Householders Not to Offer Temptation to Burgiars.

Has Made Him In-

Particulars of a Dreadful Suicide in the Buffalo Jail.

The Death-Sentence of the Jersey City Po-liceman's Murderers Affirmed.

. CHRISTINE COX.

Hy bothul Boston, her's oul Boston, June 24.—Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, was taken to New York by the Fall River Line this afternoon, handcuffed to Detective Schmidfelt, and accompanied by Capt. Williams, the pawnbroket, and a couple of Boston de-tectives, all of whom will appear before the Coroner to-morrow. Coxwaived all rights, and the only formality attending his surrender was a receipt for the jewelry given by Capt. Will-iams. All day long Cox has been in one of the iams. All daylong Cox has been in one of the two cells in the basement of the City-Hall, which, being a public building, has been besieged by thousands of curious people. He rather seems to enjoy being placed on exhibition, for he sat directly facing the door, coolly smoking a cigar, his handsome face betraying no emotion whatever. He entered freely into conversation with reporters, and detailed every circumstance of the transday as and tailed every circumstance of the tragedy as easily and coolly as though engaged in the most ordinary conversation. He says he did not intend to kill Mrs. Hull. The first he knew of tend to kill Mrs. Hull. The first he knew of the murder was the next day, when riding on an Eighth-avanue car. The driver remarked: "What a terrible affair that was last night on Forty-second street! I see Mrs. Hull has been robbed and murdered." Cox save that when he was told this the blood rushed up into his head and he falt as I has head was hurning and if the felt as if his head was burning, and if the driver had looked into his face he would have known the murderer stood beside him. He passed and repassed the detectives frequently, even after they had advertised for him. Since

and in church when they were hunting at the beach houses. The New York officers are claiming credit for the arrest, but the presump-tion of the claim is shown by the fact that they tion of the claim is shown by the fact that they were in bed at the Parker House when the arrest was made, and messengers were sent there to give information of the affair.

To the Western Associated Press.

Bostron, Mass., June 24.—Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, says in his confession that when he was in the room of Mrs. Hull, and the lady awoke and recognized her peril, she begged him to take anything of hers he wanted, but not to kill her. He then placed his left hand over her mouth hes strangling all the time to release mouth, she struggling all the time to release herself. Finally she became quiet, he holding her firmly all the while, and, taking the sheet in his right hand and teeth, toze it into strips. He placed one end of the sheet over her mouth and then proceeded to bind her as her body was

all the time, being on the Common when the officers were looking for him at the West End,

then proceeded to bind her as her body was afterward found. His object in tying her to the bed was because he feared she might manage to roll off on the floor and thereby make a noise which would arouse some inmates of the house. He says he had no idea he was exercising violence sufficient to cause death, or that even serious results would follow the affect. he was exercising violence sufficient to cause death, or that even serious results would follow the affair.

At this juncture he did not have the least idea that the woman was going to die. After tying her feet he says he lighted a piece of candle he happened to have in his pocket, and which he said that Mrs. Hull told him to ring the front down the same that the woman that the work had been a piece of candle he happened to have in his pocket, and which he happened to have in his pocket, and which he happened to have in his pocket, and which he hought some time previous in the pursuit of his honest occupation. He returned to the kitchen, where he sot possession of the watch, and subsequently got the rest of the jewelry in the bureau drawers and in the bed-chamber. He then returned to the chamber, and, finding Mrs. Hull breathing hard, became frightened, and, taking up a bottle of cologue, poured the contents over her face. She continued to breathe hard, and he dashed a pitcher of water that stood near hy over her body. When he was searching for the jewelry he went through the trunk of his victim, and, after pouring the water over her, hastily fied by the front door, which he left open after him. He says he find not outrage Mrs. Hull, and, further, that such a thought never entered his mind.

On leaving the house he returned to his lodgings on west Thirty-sixth street, and got home and into bed without any of the inmates knowing it. He never drank anything, and so he knew what he was talking about. The first be knew of the murder, he says, was on the next day, when, riding on an Eighth-avenue car, the driver remarked, "What a terrible affair that was last night on Forty-second street! I see Mrs. Hull has been robbed and murdered."

Cox says when he was told this the blood rushed up into his head, and he felt as if he was burning. After leaving the driver he went up to Forty-second street, and on passing opposite to Mrs. Hull's house, and went to his lodgings.

He came to Boston on the Thursday following the murder, reaching here Friday morning. He

He came to Boston on the Thursday following the murder, reaching here Friday morning. He returned to get his things at his boarding place on the following Monday, and while on his way to his old lodgings passed the New York detectives again. They did not suspect him, and he came back to this city safe again on Friday last.

of officers.

To day he was taken to a photograph-gallery, and a large crowd followed him to and from the City-Hall. Cox told the officers that he had no idea that Mrs. Hull was dead until twenty-four hours after the robbery.

the gentleman said he didn't believe the ext. President throw binned: He tailed something as disleans, but Book thought be soon it leving at Galeans, but Book thought be soon it leving at Galeans, but Book thought be soon it leving at Galeans, but Book thought be soon in the personned on to go thers. "I'vent a state of the part of the personned on the personned of the personned on the personnel of the personnel

Mrs. Hull told him to ring the frontdoor ball when he came back, instead
of going to the basement. Nancy said that she
then remarked to him? "Ha. bully for you,
good-looking Johnny, you're a front-doorninger,
are you?" Superintendent Walling, asked if it
was suspected Cox had any accomplices,
said he supposed not, as the latter had
not mentioned any. Cox is not the "elegant?"
fellow with Burnsides to whom the cook's husband referred in his testimony. Efforts will be
made to get Cox indicted and tried speedily, if
he insists on trial after all he has told.
To the Western Amounted Press.

NEW YORE, June 24.—A reporter of the Evening Post to-day found the landlady of the house
where formerly lived Chastins Cox, the murderer of Mrs. Hull, who was arrested in Boston
last evening. She is a Mrs. Robinson, and said,
when told that Cox was streated for the murder,
"I never would have believed it of him. He
was the most quiet and gentlemanly person I
ever had any dealings with. Well, I'm sorry
for him and his mother." Mrs. Robinson said
Cox had many friends, many of whom were connected with the Abyssinian Baptist Church at
Waverly place, of which he was a member. She
said he paid his board-bill promptly for two or
three months. Waverly place, of which he was a member. She said he paid his board-bill promptly for two or three months, when he lost his position. He never appeared to have a great amount of money, but this didn't appear to cause him any great uneasiness, as he was of very jovial disposition, and was continually playing jokes and tricks upon his fellow-lodgers. A short time after he left, he secured a situation as cook in the house of a doctor on West Twenty-second or West Twenty-third street. He retained this position for three weeks, and then left, giving as a reason that he didn't like the character of the people in the house. He paid up the halance of the board due, and from this time on he had no work except odd jobs at laying carpets. Mrs. Robinson said Cox was very steady in his habits, although he frequently stayed out all night. When he was away thus, one night, he explained his absence next morning by saying that he lodged with a friend down town. She had never heard him speak of any woman, but he had said that he was a widower, his wife having died while he was in the South. Cox said to Mrs. Robinson, Wednesday, the 11th instant, that he was tired of loaing about the city, and was going to Saratoga to look for work. Later that he was tired of loafing about the city, and was going to Saratoga to look for work. Later in the day he said he was going to Yonkers, where he had been offered a situation as cook. He left the house about 3 o'clock that afternoon. He was very jovial, and bade her good-by in a hearty manner. He was not in the house the previous night. She saw nothing of him until Monday of last week, when he returned with a stranger, whom he introduced as Mr. Bacon Osmar Beekman. This man, he said, was employed on one of the Sound boats, and his home was in Newport. He remained about the house, going about the streets with his friends, and tid a job of carpet-layingdas: Wednesday. He settled up all arrears of board, and appeared to have more money than usual, though he made no layish display of it. Friday morning he teld her he was going to Newport to visit his friend. She told him she was going to leave the rooms the lat of July, and Jokingly said if he was not here she would put his trunks on the street. He was engaged all day peaking trunks and goods, which he sent away about 1 o'clock, going himself about two hours later.

Balch, the Boston reporter who was chiefly instrumental in securing Chastine Cox, who killed and robbed Mrs. Hull, is already well known as the person who accomplished the arrest in London of Winslow, the Boston forger.

and robbed Mrs. Hull, is already well known as the person who accomplished the arrest in London of Winslow, the Boston forger.

Dr. Hull says he has been advised by counsel and friends not to say anything about the matter or answer any questions whatever in relation to it.

Coroner Woltman said that if Cox was brought here to morrow he should probably resume the inquest Thursday.

Supt. Walling says the police had been misled for the time by the persistent statements of the inmates of Mrs. Hull's house that the front of the house was securely fastened on the night of the murder.

Nancy Francis was questioned by the police last night until a late hour. She said Cox was never a servant of Mrs. Hull's house. Not long since he came to the house with a carpet-bag and a carpet-stratcher, and asked to see Mrs. Hull. When Nancy informed her mistress, Mrs. Hull remembered the man, and said, "What, that cond-long saids and the cond-long translet in the cond-long translet." door-bell when he came back, instead of going to the basement. Nancy said she then remarked to him: "Ha! bully for you, good-looking Joha! You're are front-door nigger, are you!"

Supt. Walling, when asked if it was suspected that Cox had any accomplices, said that he supposed not, as the latter had not mentioned

posed not, as the latter had not mentioned any.

George Taylor, boxer at Owney Geoghegan's, has been arrested. He is the colored man to whom Bella Johnson gave one of the rings which Cox presented te her. He and the girl were at the Coroner's office to day, and were subsequently sent to the House of Detention.

Bella Johnson said her acquaintance with Cox began last winter, when he was cook for a family in Twenty-second street, and procured her a piace in the same house to do general housework. He gave her jewelry soon after the 10th instant, the date of the murder. She also said Cox came to her again Wednesday, the 18th, saying he had just returned from Boston. He then gave her one of the rings stolen from Mrs. Hull. Next day he asked her to pawn a ring for him. She requested an old colored woman to pawn it for her. The woman did so, obtaining \$30 on the ring. The \$30 was given to Cox, who left, saying he was going to Boston.

OTHER CRIMES.

SUICIDE OF A WIFE-MURDERER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuga.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 24.—Thomas Dinkel, an old German milkman in this city, who has been in jail for some time past on suspicion of having killed his wife, committed suicide in that building to-day. The murder with which he was charged was a peculiar one, and, when the crime was first discovered, it was apparent that Mrs. Dinkel had taken her own life. She was found in their barn, hanging by a rope, dead, and there were great brusses on her head and body, and these were what pointed toward murder. Dinkel was soon after arrested. He attempted to hang himself twice. An old proverb—"Three times and out."—was exemplified in his case. Shortly before 11 o'clock a colored prisoner, Henry Howard, had his attention attracted by a noise in the bathroom, which sounded like a person in distress. He stepped to the door. Sitting in the bathroom, which sounded like a person in distress. He stepped to the door. Sitting in the bathroom with two bloody hands extended. Blood was pouring from a terrible wound in the old man's throat, and from an incision in each leg below the knees. Howard quietly called for help, at the same time turning off the water. The turnkey immediately ran to the bath-room. Dinkel was determined to die, and he fought off all attempts looking towards his assistance. In one hand he held a small-bladed razor with a keen edge, and as the assistant turnkey effered, the despersite man finested the weapon in the gap at the throat and began to work the blade in a irightful mauner. He looked up at the second intruder and then endeavored to speak, but could not articulate distinctly, owing to the fact that his wipul-pipe was severed. After a long struggle the officers succeeded in getting the raxor away from him. Dinkel was outled from the bath-tub and laid on the floor, where the wound in the neck was sewed up. He made a hard first when the doctor began sewing up this wound. First one hand would tear the wound, and when that was pulled away the other wo

GUETIG MUST GO. GUETIG MUST GO.

Indianapolis, June 24.—Judge Efflot to-day heard the argument on a motion for a new trial in the case of strictig, the Spencer-House girl-murderer. The principal point was of error in charging that drunkenness was no pallistion for the crime. Other causes were secondary and quickly disposed of. As to the main point, the Judge delivered a written opinion this afternoon, reasserting the charge with more emphasis, laying down the old rule of law that it phasis, laying down the old rule of law that phasis, laying down the old rule of law that it was rather an aggravation than a pailiation. He said the current of authorities was now rolling strongly in the direction of sustaining the law as he announced it. The motion was overruled. Exceptions were taken and sentence was pronounced. The Court was very solemn, but Guetig appeared unconcerned, stood easily on his feet, and yawned once. After sentence was pronounced he chatted with a Badliff, and going down the steps of the courtroom to the jail was smiling and talking cheerfully. The day fixed for his succution was Friday, Sept. 19, which is the date of the murder last year. This will give time for the Supreme Court to pass on the case.

MRS. UNDERWOOD.

MILWAUKEZ, June 24.—Contrary to general expectation, Judge Mallory this afternoon dismissed Mrs. Underwood from arrest, on the ground that the case sought to be established against her disclosed a decidedly mixed transaction. Considerable surprise is manifested at this action of the Judge, as the evidence of the fraudulent intent on the part of Mrs. Underwood in uttestier parts of Mrs. fraudulent intant on the part of Mrs. Underwood in uttering notes purporting to have been drawn by her father-in-law was rendered conclusive through the medium of her own letters, introduced in evidence. Mrs. Underwood will not endeavor to settle with all the parties holding this fraudulent paper in order to prevent further prosecution. Most of those who had their fingers burnt seem to sympathize with the lady to the extent of removing the danger in this direction.

A BRUTAL AFFAIR. CINCINNATI, June 24.—A Frankfort (Ky.) dis-patch says: "On Saturday night at Sand Rifle, twelve miles distant, a party of unknown men attacked the house of Samuel Faulkner, severely wounding Faulkner as he ran from the house, and then setting fire to the dwelling, which was consumed with its inmates,—Harry Russell, aged 17 (who was also shot), and two children of Faukner, aged 11 and 8 years. No cause is given for this brutal affair."

MUST STAND. TRENTON, N. J., June 24.—The Court of Errors and Appeals has dismissed the writ of error in the case of ex-Senator Corpish, under sentence to State Prison for fraudulently raising bills upon the county, and of Noyes, the ex-in-surance President, now serving a term in the

State Prison.

The writ of error was also dismissed in the case of Mrs. Smith and Covert Beunett, convicted of the murder of Police-Officer Smith the husband of Mrs. Smith. ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

representing himself as a churn agent named I.

W. Stewart offered for sale here what be claimed was a \$1,000 United States bond for \$800. Suspicion was aroused, and Stewart was arrested and lodged in jail. The bond taken from him is a \$1,000 gold bond of the Silver mining Company, of Denver, Col. It is No. 10, letter "A," and the first-interest coupon is due Jan. 1, 1880.

THE ROCK ISLAND ROUGHS.

THE ROCK ISLAND ROUGHS.

Special Disputch to The Ividuate.

ROCK ISLAND, June 24.—Bernard Henry, one of the four murderers of Policeman Rosenfield here last March, has been on trial for a week past in Henry County, Illinois, on change of venue. This afternoon at 2:50 the case was given to the jury, and, about two hours tater, a verdict was rendered, fixing Henry's punishment at the Penitentiary for his. One more of the murderers, Thomas Ross, yet remains to be tried.

DELLA DAVIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ONAHA, June 24.—The jury in the case of The State vs. Della Davis, for killing Perry McCormick by shooting, returned a verdict of not guilty this afternoon, being out only thirty minutes. This was her second trial.

TWO YEARS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKER, June 24.—In the Municipal
Court this morning Olive Hansen, the domestic who committed the robbery at the house of Robert S. Williams recently, and garged and bound herself to avert suspicion, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the House of Correction.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Mrs. McCullum, residing near Pleasant Grove, Sutler County, was attacked by a tramp a few days ago, and outraged, from the effects of which she died Saturday last. The perpetrator is unknown.

Apecial Dupatch to The Tribuna
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 24.—The jury in the
Levi criminal bankruptcy case was out all day, and reported to-night that they were yet unable to agree, and were permitted to separate till

CHEATED THE GALLOWS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 24.—Thomas Dunkel, charged with killing his wife, killed himself to-day with a razor given him to shave before the trial.

EDISON'S LATEST.

A Practical Test of His Loud-Speaking Telephone, Philadelphia Times.

Edison's latest invention, the electro-chemical or loud-speaking telephone, was exhibited last evening for the first time in this country at the closing spring meeting of the Franklin Institute. Its operation had never been shown in public before except once, within the last few weeks, by Prof. Tyndall, at the Royal Institute in London.

weeks, by Prof. Tyndall, at the Royal Institute in London.

A paper treating upon the principles involved in the construction of the instrument was read by Heary M. Bentley, President of the Philadelphia Local Telegraph Company, who then conducted experiments with the imployed telephones. The instrument, be said, was simply an attachment of the electro-motograph receiver to the Edison carbon transmitter. He would use for this occasion the rude box which Mr. Edison had used in experimenting. If necessary, a coil to counteract induction could also be attached. The operation about to be exhibited, he said, would not be so satisfactory as what would be shown in the early future, when an open and perfected instrument would take the piace of the rude box which he had brought from Mr. Edison's establishment on the previous evening. Mr. Bentley slipped a wheel of chalk, upon an axle inside the little box, and as the transmissions were received from the office of the Telephone Company he continually turned a small crank projecting from the box. This caused the transmissions, which, under other circumstances, could not be heard at a distance of more than two or three feet from the feetiver, to be audible in all parts of the hall.

The speaking was as distinct as if the speaker were just at the other side of a board partition, with wide intersices between the boards, and the sound had all the characteristic of his voice. To show a comparison of voices, Mr. Bentley several times called a different speaker to the transmitter. Whistling of such airs as "Yankee Doodle," "Sweet By-and-By," and "Poor Little Buttercup" was particularly distinct and accurately transmitted. The sound heard by the audience, Mr. Rentley said, was two or three times as loud as that sent into the transmitter. The playing of a corner tame rather harshy and irregularly at first, but

sound heard by the audience, Mr. Bentley said, was two or three cimes as load as that sent into the transmitter. The playing of a cornet came rather harshly and irregularly at first, but when Mr. Bentley had requested the performer not to hold the horn so close to the transmitter, the music was almost as astisfactory as if the player, instead of being nearly five squares away, were on the soot

POLITICAL

OHIO NATIONALS.

TOLEBO, O., June 24.—The Convention of Nationals, who withdrew from the Columbus Convention, was held here to-day, with a small endance, only ten of the twenty Congressional districts in the State being represented. A number of the supporters of the Columbus ticket and platform are here under the lead of Robert Schilling, of Cleveland, but were not admitted to the hall, tickets being issued only to those in sympathy with the movement,
The Convention was called to order by M. N.
Odell, of Lucas, and J. T. Throckmorton, of

Ross County, was elected temporary Chairman.
Charles Coughlin, editor of the True Nationalist, of Toledo, was made Secretary, with two

The following is the substance of the financial planks of the platform constructed by Gen. Cary: That the United States should exercise its most vital function, the coinage of money, independent of the action of any foreign power; that it is the duty of the General Government to supply the entire currency medium; that all bank issues of currency should be suppressed; that the so-called specie resumption is a fraud and a swindle; that the locking up in the Treasury of the United States of the larger part of ury of the United States of the larger part of the scanty volume of the people's money we denounce as an atrocious crime, without excuse or palliation; and that we demand the unlimited coinage of the silver dollar of 4194 grains. Letters were read from Peter Cooper and thers.
The Convention refused to nominate a State

ticket, and after several speeches the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of those who proposed to support the Columbus platform and ticket was held at the Boody House this afternoon. Mr. Platt, of Hamilton County, candidate on the regular ticket for member of the Board of Public Works, presided. Some sixty or eighty were present.

The Hamilton County delegation, in a vote by themselves, resolved to support both the platform and ticket put forth at Columbus, and then the balance, who had refrained from voting, adopted a resolution to support the Columbus ticket, but not the platform.

The meeting was exciting, and the Opera-House Convention was characterized in bitter terms as a "sell-out" to the Democrats.

Apelai Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Columnus, O., June 24.—"Who shall manage the Ohio Democracy during the coming campaign?" is one of the vexed questions which will be solved at the meeting of the Committee on Thursday. Information to-night indicates that John G. Thompson will make a struggle for the first place. But the friends of Ewing, as well as Gov. Hishop's supporters, are strong in their opposition to the management of the Democracy being controlled by Thompson, who has used the place as a mere steeping stone to his present position of Sergeant-at-Arms

has used the place as a mere stepping stone to his present position of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives. Exing's friends are disposed to allow Mr. Thompson the second place, but should be continue to struggle for first, and raise a disturbance, the friends of Ewing threaten to throw him out of the Democratic councils altogether. Much feeling has been developed on the subject between the two factions, which at the present time promises rich developments should a compromise not be arrived at. Thompson's enemies charge that the campaign last year was run by him and others who held official position, and that he gobbled \$500 for his own services, and left the Committee badly burdened with debt. They now demand a change. Gen. Ewing leaves Washington to morrow morning, and will be present at the meeting which is to organize the Democratic machine for special service. Thompson will not be on hand in person, but will be represented by proxy.

BEN BUTLER.

Boston, June 24.—Representative men of the Butler wing of the Democratic party state that the General will receive and accept this fall a Labor-Reform and Democratic nomination for Governor.

CALIFORNTA.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The Workingmen have nominated B. A. Reynolds for Public Administrator at San Francisco.

CANADA.

Contradictory Stories About the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment—Sugar Regulations— The Letellier Case—Hiegal Detention— Fish-Onlture—Letting Bedlam Loose. Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

MONTREAL, June 24.—The St. Jean Baptiste Day celebration to day was, excepting three years ago, the most successful known in this city, when such large excursion parties of French-Canadians arrived from the States to take part in it. All trades were represented on wheeled-cars. These were so large that branches of trees were swept off, and the city and district telegraph wires broken down in ascerni

trict telegraph wires broken down in several A grand pfigrimage of French-Canadians has been organized to leave this city for St. Ann De Beaupre on the 1st.

A grand pfigrimage of French-Canadians has been organized to leave this city for St. Ann De Beauppre on the 1st.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

Toronto, June 24.—Dispatches from all over Ontario and western portion of Quebec indicate this as the hottest day of the season, the thermometer ranging from St to 22 in the shade.

Special Dispatch to The Tribume.

Ottawa, June 24.—It is understood that two members of Government claim that permission to the Sixty-ninth New York Regiment to come to Canada has never been granted. It is evident from the contradictory stories about this matter, told by those, who should be well informed as to the fact, that there are tough statements being made by some of the parties interested.

Regulations are published in the Official Gazette for alsughtering and curing imported swine is bond.

The following regulations respecting the reflining of sugar and molasses are given: 1. That a Collector may deliver sugar to the importer for the purpose of being refined without payment of duty. 2. Sugar-refluences of the act; and no sugar that is placed therein can be removed until the duties he been paid. 3. That, before the sugar is delivered on its arrival, bonds must be given that the duty will be paid within its months thereafter. 4. That the stock of sugar on hand shall never be leas than the amount of the bond.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusts.

Montribut, June 24.—The wholesale dismissal of batlents who are said to be dangerous lunstics, from Longue Point Asylum, is denounced by the city press in strong terms.

Infogmation from Gaspe says small-pox has broken out on the North Shore, and, in the absence of medical aid, is making great rayages amounts the fishermen. The Government are urgunity requested to send medical men to alleviate the malady. It is feared the ludians may contract the disease.

The Hon, R. Thibaudeau, Thomas Triffit, and C. O. Perrault, of Montreal, the Hon. Thomas McGreevy, of Quebec, and E. M. Hart, of Three Rivers, form the special Disaste to the season.

The

seems that the accused keeps a boarding and has living with her a couple of boys Boon, who are half-brothers of Effic the little girl detained. Their mother is and, by the terms of her will, she deck the custody of Effic, a child of her first he should rest with one Kyud, conditionally maintaining, clothing, described. maintaining, clothing, educating, and a interest in her till she reached her i Should he full to do so, his guar muse cease, and in his steed a was to be appointed by the Rev. T. Rector of the Episcopai Church at where Kydd and the little girl now reswhere the mother died.

with, but the woman locked the child in A warrant was then procured, which in a trial. The upshot of it all was, tril was turned over to the custody of and the woman sent for trial at a high bail being accepted for her appearance.

OTTAWA, June 24.—The annual report of the custody of the sent of the custody of the custo

iture on account of fish-culture for the fire year amounts to \$20,088. In the pring of 1878 27,500,000 young fish were distributed in the waters of the Dominion. and are composed thus: Salmon, 5,141,000; California simon \$5,000; salmon trout. 658,000; speeckled troat, 20,000; white fish, 21,900,000. In the sature of 1875, the number of v.v.fied exra deposited in the hatching trough were of salmon \$,92,000; salmon trout, 1,840,000; speeckled trout, 100,000; white fish, 16,000,000.

The tariff is still being tinkered with, and the following are placed on the free list: Gas, cote (when used for Canadian manufacture only) and woolen rags.

HAMILTON, June 24.—A charge of tolerany has been laid against Thomas Burke, of Cobourg, by his second wife. The particulars are, that Burke, wno is 86 years of age, was married in early life, and had twelve children by the marriage. His wife died, and he soon after married again a young woman, from whom he was separated about nine years ago. About two weeks since he arrived at Burlington, near Hamilton, and a day or two after ward was met at a hotel there by a Miss Margie Moore, a young lady of 19, from Whitoy, to whom he was at once married, and with whom he came to redde in this city. Wife No. 1, on hearing of the occurrence, left her millinery establishment in Cobourg and hastened here. She at once obtained a warrant, and had her truspit spouse arrested. When the detective called at his lodgings and told him his errand, the old gentleman remarked that he might have waited till to-morrow.

Received Diametes to The Trusma

MONTREAL, June 24.—The lease of the Quebec, Montreal & Ottawa Railway is for a term of ten years, and the amount \$20,000 (not 20,000) as previously stated). Upon aigning the lease the Syndicate furnished the Government \$50,000 (not bonds, guaranteeing the fulfillment of the contract. The road, including its branches, has 350 miles of rail and a fair anomy of rolling stock, and it is generally agred is in excellent order. As soon as the bridge joining Hull

charge of sixty-eight immates. Many of the lunatics thus to be let loose on society are of the most dangerous character. In an interview with the Lady Superior, Sister St. Therese, who has charge of the Asylum, she said about sixty-eight inmates had been discharged under Dr. Roy's regime, including forty-three who are awaiting final orders from the Government for their discharge. Of these she thought thirty-two on the list of forty-three, and nine on the previous list of fifteen, were unfit to be discharged. Probably the worst case cited is that of Michael Therrien and his brother, Francois, image and incendiaries. Their mania is to set fire to everything. When asked by the Lady Superior, after the order for their discharge was received, whether they still intended to make a fire, they both replied, "Yes. When we want to decide things we make a fire. It is the only was to decide things, and it burne rats." A petition was sent to the Government signed by nearly all the citizens of St. Zephrine asking that they be retained in the Asylum, as their presence would be a source of danger through their mania for burning property, but without avail. They are still kept in the Asylum waiting for some of their relatives to take charge of them, but if not called for will have to be turned adrift shortly. These two lunatics, as well as others likewise not called for, are now being kept at the expense of the Sisters. With regard to a man named Patrick Kennedy, Dr. Hiugsten expressed the opinion that he was not fit to be discharged. He saw him a fortulet ago at the solicitation of his mother, and had come to that conclusion.

CHICAGO.

A still alarm to Engine Company 13 at 3:35 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the four-story brick building, No. 69 Lake street, occupied by R. W. Tausill as a cirgar-factory. Damage to building, \$100. The fire originated from unknown causes on the landing of a stairway leading to the third floor.

A still alarm to Chemical Engine No. 1 at 6:40 last evening was caused by the roof taking fire at No. 62 West Washington street, occupied by P. H. Fitzpatrick as a foundry. The flow was extinguished with but slight damage.

The alarm from Box 314 at 11:30 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire is the three-they brick building, No. 712 Milwankee sysne, owned by Mrs. Wagner. The fire originated on the first floor, occupied by G. Lembke as a loy store. Damage, \$50.

RENO, Nev., June 24.—The snow-sheds on and one-half miles east of Cisco took fire 13:30 this morning. The east-bound overland methrough it. The west-bound was detained if hours. Nine hundred feet of sheds were burst. The fire is supposed to have been set by trampt.

BOSTON, Mass., June 94.—A fire starting at the Power Company's frame shop at Webster, Mass., destroyed that building and the adjoing grist-mult and foundry. Losses, \$52,000; mostly insured.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—The Crescent Chr
Oil Works at Mechanicsville, near the city, are
burned. Loss, \$125,000; insurance, \$115,000.

HYMENEAL.

Roccial Dispaich to The Tribune.

Normal, Ill., June 94.—Mr. Gill G. Johnson, of the firm of Johnson & Hall, grocers, et Normal, was married this evening to Miss Elling, daughter of Mr. Titus Sudduth, of Normal, one of the wealthiest farmers of Central Illicols. The happy couple departed for the East on a brief wedding trip.

DENTISTS.

Special Dissuice to 2.10 Tribuse.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 24.—About 100 decision of this State are in session, forming a State Dental Association. To-night a meeting vasheld to inaugurate a plan for starting a dental college in this city under the patroners of the State Society.

What the Maneu Clique Are D

MARINE

Eight Busired Thomas

The Wreck at Line

y Keene, have had the heat have already schoolers, the names and which have appeared in day the schr Jennie Matt Cooley & McHenry, grain fetch another cargo wankes at %c per by discharged here, cargo was sent beck, whit ated in the event of the spection as No. 2 spring will be made as the erige of the market may suggester, while in converse rain-dealer yesterday, w 800,000 but of wheat from shipped here before the dithe same gestieman and the same gentleman said bu there at \$1.01 price here was \$1.0 grain had passed as No. 2 spring whea traight, and the grain to ft was bought in the reg ket here being higher th quence of the action of margin was good. But clined to think that if the grain held by them on the dealers and speculators

MILWA Epecial Dispatch any demand for sail values to-day, leaving probest to Buffalo and 4% on. For Chicago th however, but vessels wer firm at %c with elevation Erie—Prop Gordon Cam op through rate. To Chic thews, 23,000 bu wheat a such F. M. Knapp, 25,000 barges O. J. Hale and A. wheat to Chicago at Mc, Caot. William Loutit, perintendent of the He-

Blue.

THE DREDGING a The present head of the Works seems to be work traries, or else he is in persons who do not we dredged out. A large a of business men, who are demand to know why sent the dredges on the knew—or ought to have Branch was the grain and lumber we the great elevators and are situated upon its he are filled up with the fact which makes the cit navigation. A prominen peller line recently ren the vessel of that line the he was of the think south draw of had instead been at the draws of Madilong detention would suited in litigation, the city would be beaten against it. Dredging South Haisted street by very necessary that it, other shallow places on

LAKE FR
Grain-carriers were in
on the basis of 1½ con ex
Buffalo. The schr Jenn
Milwaukee so load whea
the event of the grain fa
as No. 2 spring, and ½ c
here. Other engagem
To Buffalo—Props Sta
Buffalo, schrs S. V. R.
Queen City, wheat at 2c
on through rate. To Er
corn on through rate. To Er
corn on through rate. To Er
corn on through rate.
Columbis, corn on throu
Barge A. C. Keating, cor
Kingston—Schr Gibralt
Montreal—Prop Domini
Capacity—Wheat, 315,00
Lumber-freights conti
fair demand for vessel
were: Schr Skylark, ced
to Chicago, 5c each on ri
lumber, from Munistee
schr G. L. Wrenn, wood
panport, \$1.50 per cord
lumber, from Muskegon
At Cleveland Monday
at 45@50c to Chicago
to Racine. Iron-ore frei
@75c from Essausba; \$
Lake Erie ports and \$1.5
Rock.

tention of a girl 11 years of to quite a large estate. It used keeps a boarding-house, ther a couple of boys named Mf-brothers of Effic McVien, ned. Their mother is, dead, sof her will, she decided that e, a child of her first husband, as Kydd, conditionally he reached her majority.

to so, his guardianship
his steed a guardian
hy the Rev. T. R. Davia,
pal Church at Aylmer,
ittle girl now reside, and
i. A few days since, one,
ylmer, and took the girl
her to Petersyille, and giv
her to be the com blied
coked the child in a room,
procured, which resulted
to fit all was, that the
to the eustody of Kydd,
or trial at a higher court,
her appearance,
her appearance.

olished. Mr. Whiteher, es, in his general report fisheries are still impart and yield. The value of reached \$13,039,967. The in codfish, markers! in codfish, mackerel in codfish, mackerel eries. The exports and teen months preceding t were as follows: In ne. 80, 1878, the exports being an increase year of \$1,055,008. fish so exported the United States are valued at \$1,300,468, are valued at \$1,300,468, are whited at \$1,500,000, and the previous year.
were imported from the were imported from the company months ending Dec. texpenditure for the sub-texpenditure for the sub-18,780. The total expend-sh-culture for the fiscal sh-culture for the California 1,900,000. In the autum of v.v.fled eggs deposite h were of salmon 8,942,000

tinkered with, and the the free list: Gas, coke ian manufacture only).

A charge of bigamy has bas Burke, of Cobourg, by articulars are, that Burke, i, was married in early sildren by the marriage, coop after married again whom he was separated. About two weeks since was at once man 19,

igly well, and fruit h se from peats.

sinstel to The Tribuna.

a 24.—Some four months ago nted Insane-Asylum Physician

nted Insane-Asylum Physician, and, for the purpose of maksomy, the Government, as the
tigations, has ordered the dissight inmates. Many of the
be let loose on society are of
rous character. In an inthe Lady Superior, Sister
the has charge of the
said about sixty-eight
discharged under Dr. Roy's
forty-three who are awaiting
the Government for their disshe thought thirty-two on the
and nine on the previous list n asked by the Lady Superior, their discharge was received, Intended to make a fire, they is. When we want to decide fire. It is the only way to de the man and the fire of th amed Patrick Rennedy, Dr.
ed the opinion that he was not
d. He saw him a fortnight
ation of his mother, and had

FIRES.

OHICAGO.

To Engine Company 13 at 3:35 ag was caused by a fire in the building. No. 69 Lake street, by was caused by a life in the building. No. 69 Lake street, V. Tansill as a cirgar-factorying, \$100. The fire originated uses on the landing of a stairethird floor. The fire was caused by the roof taking t Washington street, occupied rick as a foundry. The fire with but slight damage. Box 814 at 11:30 yesterday after in the three-story to. 712 Milwankee avenue, agner. The fire originated on unied by G. Lembke as a toy 30.

OW SHEDS. une 24.—The snow-sheds one is east of Uisco took fire at The east-bound overland ran west-bound was detained six leed feet of sheds were burnt of to have been set by tramps.

June 24.—A fire starting in that building and the adjoin-d foundry. Losses, \$50,000;

FW ORLEANS-June 24.—The Crescent City hanicsville, near the city, are 25,000; insurance, \$115,000.

HYMENEAL. insect to The Tribuna.

Inse 24.—Mr. Gill G. Johnson,
meen & Hall, grocers, of Northis evening to Miss Ella,
itus Sudduth, of Normal, one
farmers of Central Illinois.
departed for the East on a

DENTISTS.

Powder Gun is by far the

June 24.—About 100 dentists in session, forming a State on. To-night a meeting was a plan for starting a dental under the patronage of the

MARINE NEWS.

What the Maneuvres of the Wheat Clique Are Doing for the Lake, Trade.

Eight Hundred Thousand Bushels of Wheat Expected from Milwankee by Vennels.

The Wreck at Lincoln Park, Excursion Steamers, Lake Freights, Btc.

The manipulations of the whest-clique, headed by Keene, have had the effect to cause a lively and quite remunerative grain trade between Milwankee and this port. Over 200,000 but of wheat have already been brought here by schooners, the names and amount of cargoes of which have appeared in The Tribune. Yesterday the schr Jennie Matthews was chartered by Cooley & McHeury, grain commission men, to tetch another cargo of wheat from Milwankee at ½c per bu—it was reported—if discharged here, and 1½c if the cargo was sent back, which would be necessitated in the event of the grain not passing inspection as No. 2 spring wheat. Other charters will be made as the exigencies or opportunities the market may suggest. A Tribune reporter, while in conversation with a prominent grain-dealer yesterday, was laformed that fully 800,000 but of wheat from Milwankee would be shipped here before the deal was finished, and the same geotleman said be had bought 175,000 but there was \$1.00 per bu, and the price here being higher than elsewhere in consequence of the action of the wheat clique, the market as each and the short when the reckoning day came. Keene and his followers have bought most of the wheat low enough to make a margin if it should go down to \$70.

A similar trade with Milwankee occurred last to 1574, but the quantity of grain shipped was present as laster as that expected here heres. THE MILWAUKEE WHEAT SHIP-

low enough to make a margin if it should go down to 97c.

A similar trade with Milwaukee occurred last in 1874, but the quantity of grain shipped was not nearly as large as that expected here before the present condition of things is changed. The freight paid has been 3/c, 3/c, and 1c per in, free of all charges. The schr Birler was the only vessel that got the last-named figure on a cargo of 22,000 but of wheat. This is a good freight compared with 2c on the same grain to Buffalo, and even the lower figures have been quite a godsend to the vessel-owners who got the cargoes. The schooners that have brought the 200,000 but are the Guido Pfister, Granger, David Vance, Red, White and Blue, Libbis Nau, Bigler, Margaret Muir, Starke, and Clarton Belie. If the business should continue, as it propably will, it per bu will no doubt be the rate. The TRIBUNE'S Milwaukee dispatch states that vessels for wheat to Chicago were in fair demand at 3/c per bu, free of elevation.

Some vessel men are in anticipation of a sudden letting loose of the great quantities of grain now in store here and at Milwaukee, and if that time ever does come it will bring plenty of shekols to vessel-owners.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispetch to The Tribuna.

Milwaukee, June 24.—There was but little ff any demand for sail vessels for the Lower Lakes to-day, leaving prices nominal at 2c on wheat to Buffalo and 4½c to Oswero and Kingston. For Chicago there was quite an inquiry, however, but vessels were not plenty and rates firm at 3/c with elevation free. Chartered: To Eric—Prop. Gordon Campbell. 80.000 bu wheat

firm at 3/c with elevation free. Chartered: To Erie—Prop Gordon Campbell, 30,000 bu wheat on through rate. To Chicago—Schr Jennie Matthews, 23,000 bu wheat at 3/c; late vesterday, schr F. M. Knapp, 25,000 bu wheat at 3/c, and barges O. J. Hale and A. C. Keating, 40,000 bu wheat to Chicago at 3/c, free.

Cant. William Louiti, of Grand Haven, superintendent of the life-saving service on this lake, was in the city on Sunday, and gave instructions to Capt. Lee concerning the service expected after the muster in of the full crew for the sesson. Capt. Louitt announced that a lookout will be erected in connection with the station, from which members of the crew are expected to keep watch by reliefs in all thick and stormy weather. The above of the lake from the station to the south point, also to the north point, must be doubled twice every twenty-four hours by a patrol, leaving the station at 10 o'clock each might and 10 o'clock each morning during the continuance of bad weather.

Arrived, schrs Marengo, Red, White, and Blue.

THE DREDGING SUBJECT AGAIN.

The present head of the Department of Public Works seems to be working by the rule of centraries, or else he is influenced by interested persons who do not want the South Branch dredged out. A large and influential number of business men, who are affected by the delay, demand to know why Commissioner Waller sent the dredges on the North Branch when he know—or ought to have known—that the South Brinch was the main course for grain and lumber vessels, and pearly all the great elevators and coal and lumber yards are situated upon its banks, and the channels are filled up with the sewer accumulations, a fact which makes the city liable for obstructing navigation. A prominent agent of a large propaller line recently remarked that he wished the vessel of that line that had been detained in the south draw of Halsted street bridge had instead been aground in one of the draws of Madison street, where a long detention would probably have resulted in litigation, and in which event the city would be beaten, and damages assessed against it. Dredging has not been done at south Halsted street bridge as yet, and its very necessary that it should be, and also at other shallow places on the South Branch.

solited in litigation, and in which event the city would be beaten, and damages assessed spains it. Dredging has not been done at South Halsted street bridge as yet, and it is very necessary that it should be, and also at other shallow places on the South Branch.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain-carriers were in fair request yesterday on the basis of 1½ c on corn and 2c on wheat to Milwankee to load wheat for Chicago at 1½ c in the event of the grain failing to pass inspection as No. 2 spring, and ½ c if discharged at elevator hers. Other engagements were as follows: To Buffalo—Props Starucca, Nyack, Arabia, Ruffsio, schra S. V. R. Watson, Z. Chandler, Queen City, wheat at 2c; prop Jay Gould, corn on through rate. To Sarnia—Barge A. C. Keating, corn on through rate. To Sarn

PORT HURON.

Pont Hunon, Mich., June 24.—Passed up—
Propa Mackinsw, Arizona, Missouri and barges;
tag J. W. Bennett and barges.

Down—Propa Commodore. Waverly, J. Bertscher, Empire State, Mary Mills, R. J. Hackett
and consort; turs John Owen and raft, Balize
and raft; schrs Sweetheart. Oncouta. P. 8.
Marsh, America, M. W. Page, M. S. Bacon,
Mary Lvon, Huron, W. R. Taylor, Jennie Kimbail, New Dominson, H. A. Kent, Erie Belle,
Cantile Crawford.

Wind—South, gentle; weather fine.
Porr Huron, Mich., June 24.—Passed up—
Prop Quebec: atmr Keweenaw; schrs Lizzie A.
Law, Alexander. Dauntless.

Bown—trops Badger State, Montana, Starucca, Asia; stmr Keweenaw, W. F. Graves and
consort, John Pridgeon with schr E. A. Nicholson, Annie Smith and consort, Nahant with S.

I. Tilden and Bacon; schrs L. Hanna, George
ß Sioan, L. L. Lamb, Phebe, Catherine.

Wind—Southeast, gentle; weather fine.

BUFFALO.

BUFFAL

PORT COLBORNE.

Mercial Disputch to The Tribana.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., June M.—Passed Up—
Stur Europe, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; Arryle, Montreal to Chicago, general cargo; schr M. J. Cummings, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Typo, Oswego to Milwankee, coal; Massau, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; J. Graham, Kingston to Chicago, light; G. M. Neelor, Kingston to Chicago, light; Sligo, Kingston to Chicago, light; Down—Nothing.

Wind—Southwest, light.

WRECKING THE GARDNER.

The sand proved to be too much of a grindstone for the tug Red Jacket, which had been engaged until yesterday in dredging out a channel in which to float the schr F. B. Gardner off the beach at Lincoln Park, and she was placed in Burns' boxes to have her stern-bearings renewed. The Red Jacket is not big enough for the job, and it is doubtful whether she will return to the work. The sand accumulated so much around her that she came very near being hedged is, and grounded some imagetting away. Very little progress has been made thus far toward getting the Gardner off.

THE EXCURSION STEAMERS.

There is every probability that the excursion boats ow running out of this port will have offers to carry more persons than the law and their papers allow them, and that such golden opportunities will not be passed by without being improved. It therefore behooves the Local inspectors to keep a sharp lookout and enforce the law, which they have allowed to be violated but recently.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskego, lumber, Stet-Prop G. Campbell, Eric, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Skylark, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Strauccs, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.
Prop City of Concord, Cleveland, sundries, Clark

Prop City of Concord, Cleveland, sundries, Clark street.

Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.

Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.

Schr B. F. Wade, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.

Schr P. Esto, Grand Haven, lumber, Market.

Schr D. P. Dobbins, Ludington, lumber, Mason Silp.

Schr H. C. Richards, Escanaba, ore, rolling-mill.

Schr Annie O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber, Eightenth street.

Schr Jason Parker, Manistee, lumber, Chicage avenue.

Schr Jason Parker, Manistee, Humber, Chicago avenue.
Schr Skylark, Horn's Pier, wood. North avenue.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, Immber, Market.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, Immber, Market.
Schr E. A. Georger. Buffalo, coal, Erie street.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, Immber, Market.
Schr H. Muskegon, Immber, Market.
Schr Naiad, Oconto, lumber, Twelfth street.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Muskegon, lumber, Allen
Silv.

Schr Winnis Wing, Muskegon, Immber, Mason Slip.
Schr Driver, Carlton, ties, Van Buren street.
Schr Reindeer, Muskeron, lumber, Market.
Schr Reindeer, Muskeron, lumber, Market.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr C. Larrison, White Lake, lumber, Market.
Schr C. L. Piek, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr C. L. Piek, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr L. A. Simpson, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, bark, North Branch,
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskeron, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Schwenier, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Schwenier, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, lumber, Twelfthstreet.

Schr Souvenier, Marston, Manstee, lumber, Ma Schr John Mark, Manstee, lumber, Twelfth ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Columbia, Collingwood, sundries, Schr A. J. Haie, Sarnia, grain.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Clipper City, Manistee, light.
Schr Jason Parker, Manistee, light.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskagon, light.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Pilgrim, Muskegon, light.
Schr Westchester, Manistee, light.
Prop Fonntain City, Buffalo, saudries.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr Moselle, Manistee, light.
Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Golden Harvest, Grand Haven, light.
Schr J. P. De Cougres, Pentwater, light.
Schr Driver, Hamlin, light.
Schr Driver, Hamlin, light.
Schr Driver, Hamlin, light.
Schr Driver, Hamlin, light.
Schr Fenriess, Manistee, light.
Schr Beile Brown, Manistee, light.
Schr Beile Brown, Manistee, light.
Schr Beile Brown, Manistee, light.
Schr H. D. Moore, Maskegon, light.
Prop J. H. Owen, Escanaba, light.
Prop J. H. Owen, Escanaba, light.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries, Schr Racine, Manistee, light.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries, Schr Racine, Manistee, light.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries, Schr Racine, Manistee, light.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries, Schr Racine, Manistee, light.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries, Schr Racine, Manistee, light.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries, Schr P. B. Locke, Oawego, grain, behr Jennie Mathews, Milwankee, grain,

GOSSIP FOR LADIES.

TWO KISSES. Mare I made a visit home.

And stole up-stairs, good-fortune leading,
I saw, or rather thought I saw,
My sister in the study reading.

With noiseless tread I forward crept, With schemes of mischief most improdand, leaning o'er the arm-chair's back, I softly kissed the gentle student.

She turned to fly with burning face, As if a brother's kiss polluted. Rapture! "Twas not my sister La, But Cousin Amy, Pd saluted. Of course I then began to beg
She would excuse my having kiss
Protesting that, upon my word,
I really thought it was my sister.

A conversation followed next.
Whose thems, be size, was not the weather;
And then a very blisful pair.
Seated—well, rather close together.

And Amy with her rogalsh way,
When for the second time I kissed her,
Said, archly looking up to me,
"Are you quite sure it's not your sister?"

IS WOMAN A LIVING LIE!

Every inexperienced woman who takes getting married in the natural way, marries a being created by her own fancy from all sorts of kaleidoscopic materials,—from the romances she has read, and the idealization of her own rapturous ANYIGATION NOTES.
CHICAGO.

During the ivenity-four hours ending at 6 clock last evening 50 and and 15 steam crafts arrived in this port, and 85 and and 15 steam crafts arrived in this port, and 85 and and 15 steam crafts arrived in this port, and 85 and and 15 steam crafts arrived in this port, and 85 and and 15 steam crafts arrived in the port of the control of

more charitable towards their neighbors, more unselfish in all things. Indeed, so paramount and all-pervading is the influence of this delusion of love and disillusion of marriage on the character of woman that we are not capable of pludging what she would be without the experience of this paradise, and of this fall, which comes to every woman who marries in the natural way.

ADVICE TO A NEW CHOIR-SINGER. Josh Billings.

DEAR MISS: This is an important epock into

your life. The lat thing to make a good quire singer is to gigzle a little.

Put your bair in cirl papers every Friday nite soze to have it in good shape Sunday morning. If your daddy is rich you can buy some store soze to have it in good shape Sunday morning. If your daddy is rich you can buy some store hair. If he is very rich buy some more and build it up high onto your head; then get a high priced bonnet that runs up very high at the high part of it, and get the milliner to plant some high grown artificules onto the highest part of it. This will belp you sing high, as sophrano is the highest part.

When the tune is giv out, don't bay attention to it, and then giggle. Giggle a good cel.

Whisper to the girl next you that Em Jones, which sets on the 2d seet from the front on the left hand side, has her bunnit with the same color exact she had last year, and then put your book to your face and giggle.

Object to every tune unless there is a solow into it for the sophrano. Coff and hem a good cel before you begin to sing.

When you sing a solow shake the artifishels off your bunnit, and when you come to a high tone brace yourselfiback a little, twist your head to one side, and open your mouth the widest on that side, shet the eyes on the same side just a triphile, and then put in for dear life.

When the preacher gets under hed way with his preachin, write a note on the blank leaf into the fourth part of your note book. That's what the blank leaf was made for. Git sumbody to pass the note to sumbody else, and you watch them while they read it, and then giggle.

you watch them while they read it, and then gizzle.

If anybody talks er laffs in the congregashun, and the preacher takes notis of it, that's a goot chants for you to giggle, and you ought to riggle a great eel. The preacher darsent say asything to you bekaus you are in the quire, and he can't run the meetin' house at both ends without the quire. If you had a bow before you went into the quire, give him the mitten,—you ought to have sumbody better now.

Don't forget to giggle.

Don't forret to giggle.

AFTER TWO WEEKS,

Lessissile Courier-Journal.

They were an Eastern couple, They had strolled in the moonlight, and swung on the gate, and stood at the front door, and sat en the sofa, and—and, etc., for many months. They had dreamed the old dream of love together; they had floated on its downy pinions into the tropics of bloom and bliss. They had also munched numerous pints of peanute and eaten considerable ice-cream at 15 cents per saucer. The unplumed fact is that they had been lovers. But then they went and married—or rather, they thought they did; for, after two weeks of this supposititious wedded life, it was discovered that, through a technical mistake, the muptial knot had never really been tied, and the marriage was therefore void. Of course this created consternation and horror in the new household. The young man wanted to hurry off without an instant's delay and have the ceremony lexally performed, but the maiden, upon consideration, concluded that the denonement was not so unfortunate after all. Two weeks of married life had cured her, and, thanks, she believed she would go back to her mother. And she went.

"FIFTEEN CENTS OFF."

Detroite Pres Press.

A Detroiter, who dresses well and has a reasonable share of good looks, had occasion last week to make a trip in the country; and one night he found bimself at a farm-house at which a party was to come off. He was invited to participate in the festivities, and, after he had consented, the old farmer took him around the corner of the house and said: "The young folks are mighty fond of any game with kissing in it. They'll get up something and fix it to make you kiss the handsomest gal in the room."

"Well, I'll kiss her," was the prompt reply.
"Yes, but hold on a little," continued the old

man. "There's my gal Emma. We think she's as purty as any of 'em, but certain folks around here kinder suiff at her 'cause her nose crooks a bit and her hair is a trifle high-colored. Now, I want you to kiss Em for the handsomest galin the room. I'll do the ole woman good, do Em good, and kinder set these sniffers back a little. I don't ask you to kiss her for mothing, but if you'll do it I'll throw 15 cents off'n your bill in the morning. What d'ye say?" The young man said he'd do it, and the father continued: "That's the checker. Don't have any

WOMEN IN BUSSIA. A St. Petersburg contributor to the Contemporary Review says: "The idealization of woman, and the type of devoted and submissive love on the part of man, were equally unknown in Muscovy until Peter the Great forcibly opened on the part of man, were equally unknown in Muscovy until Peter the Great forcibly opened the terems, or private apartments of the women, where they were kept in something like Oriental confinement. The ancient Slavs considered woman a malign being, an incarnation of the evil spirit, that could not be sufficiently guarded araiost. The Tartars, under whose dominion Russia lay for so many centuries, saw in her but an inferior being, the instrument of their pleasures; and these ideas could not but exercise an influence on her fats. The reform abruptly introduced in private and social life by Peter the Great, and the civil rights granted to women by his daughter, the Empress Elizabeth, were powerless in restoring the prestige which history had deprived them of. Woman in Russis has succeeded in obtaining a degree of liberty and equality unknown to her sisters in Europe, and met with at present only in America; she has played a distinguished part in science and art, and has laid claim to entire emancipation; but notwithstanding all these modern triumps she has never been able to reconquer the halo with which chivalry had surmounted her brow in other lands, and, while treated by man as his equal and companion, she has never been the object of his homage. This peculiar feature in her destiny became naturally reflected in the novel, and it has been frequently noticed that in it love occupies but a secondary place, and that the favorite heroines of our authors are but rarely sympathetic characters."

ONE-SIDED MATRIMONY.

An application of Harry Nichols, a Meriden coachman about 20 years old, for a decree of divorce from Mary Green, aged 40, develops a romantic episode of life at the Reform School. Nichols, who was released from that institution last February, relates that some time previous Miss Green, the laundress, in an apparently joking way stood beside him before some of the boys, and playfully said, "We'd make a nice-looking counte, wending wa?" to which he reboys, and playfully said, "We'd make a nicelooking couple, wouldn't we!" to which he replied, langhingly, that the idea was a good one.
Nothing more was thought of the affair till his
release, when the woman came to him and insisted that he keep his promise, as she called it.
He says he refused at first, telling her it was
all in fun. She threatened him with the
law, and, fearing that he would be sent
back to the keform School, he finally agreed to
do as she wished. According to his story she secured the license, and they were married in
Wallingford. He says Father Hugh Mallon
performed the ceremony, and she paid him \$15
for his trouble. After the ceremony both returned to Meriden. Nichols says since that
time they have not lived together. She repeatedly came to where he was at work, and asked
him to live with her, but he refused. She finalily became so persistent that his employer, accidentally becoming aware of the circumstances
of the case, advised Nichols to begin a suit for
a divorce and rid himself of her importunities.
The young man accordingly enraged counsel,
and the case will come before the September
term of the Superior Court.

He loved her as his own soul, and be called on last Sunday at her residence on South B street to put a \$250 engagement ring on her finger.

in the same boat?"

"Yes, George, down to the shoreless sea of eternity, and beyond in the mystic apirit-land our souls shall still entwine, and—. Oh, my, there he goes now!" and the young girl, tearing herself from George's arms, rushed to the window and looked out. Lengingly for several

ing herself from George's arms, rushed to the window and looked out lengingly for several mintes.

"What's the attraction?" saked the young man, somewhat annoyed.

"He's just too sweet for anything," murmured the maiden, too much absorbed to hear George's voice. Then he got up and looked out, and saw the endman of the minstrel troupe passing along on the other side of the street, and, fully understanding the situation be, calmly sat down and waited for the show to pass.

SCANDALIZING A LAZY HUSBAND. Mr. and Mrs. Blank excited great attention on Washington street this forenoon. He had a broken-down appearance, and she looked like a hard-working woman who had suffered hardship. All the way down she kept close behind him, saying aloud that "My business is to walk these streets and scandalize this man,"—a task in the execution of which she made good progress. The man tried to get out of her way, but could not do so. Mrs. Blank, in response to a question as to the cause of her action, said to a reporter, "That man is my husband, and father of four children. He is too lazy to work, and I have supported the family for three months by my days' labor. This morning he took all the money I had, saved to buy something for the children to wear, and has it in his pocket now. "I begred him on my knees to be mereful to his own family, but he paid no attention to me. I am penniless now, and all I can do is to warn the people against him. Do you blame me?" The reporter shook his head, and the couple proceeded on their way. Mr. and Mrs. Blank excited great attention

BY THE SAD SALT SEA.

Cony Island Correspondence New York Tribune.

Pretty little girls wading and paddling in the Pretty little girls wading and paddling in the surf make an attractive spectacle. But when a pretty young lady of 20 summers or thereabouts, and wearing a jaunty Gainsborough hat, undertakes the same pastime, the scene is a novel one. Such a young lady, on a part of Manhattan Beach which was secluded for the moment, thought it would be nice to join the little children, and, pulling off her shoes and stockings, ventured in. It was evidently a most difficult task to adjust her dress to the rising and lowering tide, for she gave her whole mind to it, and succeeded very poorly. Everybody passing that way paused, and the young men took seats, determined to light it out on that line if it took all summer. In fifteen minutes a crowd of nearly 200 persons, mostly men, had gathered. The smile on the young lady's face changed to a tragic frown, and a mother's sharp cry hastened her withdrawal to the background, where, screened by a close phalanx of female friends, she restored shoes and stockings to their proper place in the sconomy of civilization.

There's always the dues to pay when a married man belongs to a lodge.

Juliet resembles a vegetable, being a martyr to her love—a tomb-martyr in fact.

A fair count: Enumerating the young ladies of a seminary for the annual catalogue.

A woman in New York who dashed peoper in her false lover's eyes was arrested for 'sault." her false lover's eyes was arrested for 'sault."

The Utica Observer thinks that the eloping young lady of the period is the lily of the vaiet.

"Why is the sun masculine?" "Cos sons allus is." "And the moon feminine?" "Cos it is so changin?"

The trade in glass eyes has increased 75 per cent during the past three months. This is supposed to be due to the present rage for archery among young ladies.

Sentiment from a lady's album: "A woman looks upon her husband as a charming being during two months of her life,—the month before she marries him and the month after she buries him."

"That is a splendid story," remarked Miss.

him."

"That is a splendid story," remarked Miss Brown to her friend, Miss Jones, in speaking of a novel she had been reading; "I have never seen its equal." "Oh, I have," replied Miss Jones, "and I consider its sequel the best story of the two."

Mrs. A.—"Somebody's in the next room. I wonder what they're doing." [Looking wistfully at the kevhole.] "I're a good mind to peek."

Mrs. B.—"Oh, I wouldn't; 'tim'r right." Mrs. A.—"I don't eare; I'm just dying to know."
[Puts eye to keynole, but immediately takes it

Aunty—"Well, love, did Mr. McSiller pose!" Edith—"No, aunty, but he was on verge of it when—" Aunty—"When whe darling?" Edith—"When the clock struck a reminded him that there was only time to cathe last cheap train, and he had a return ticke—"Funny Folks.

A matter bridgenesses was complianted.

A rustic bridgroom was complimented one of his acquaintances on the charmin pearance of his bride. "She has the lovely color I have ever seen," remarks friend. "Yes, it ought to be good," peur replied the groom; "she paid a dollar for a little bit of it in a sancer."

slittle bit of it in a sancer."

Such is the formidable antagonism of the set that a chance to give a Boland for an Oliver never lost. "Don't you think that a good lil ness of me?" said a pretty wife to her sm fraction of herself called her husband. "Vegood," was the reply, "axespt that there is little too much repose about the mouth."

A lady, not accustomed to raising poult set a hen on some eggs, and in due course time a brood of chickens was hatched. A friescoming in four days afterward, noticing the little things looked weak and puny, ask how often they were fed. "Fed!" was treply, "why, I-thought the hen nursed them THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

N ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROD strong throughout the city, we have crashlished franch Offices in the different Divisions, as leaves of the strong of the an Saturdays:

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Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincola.

n this column, three lines or less, 25 vion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL—TO WHOM PT MAY CONCERN—THE Arrest of P. G. M. P. P. Brown and Mrs. Oliver was a mistake in me, and I am sorry for it, and did not understand it at the time, as I know nothing of them but that they are lady and gentlement; but, through the indusence of Mrs. Brown, who acted wholly in the matter. I do not wish to do them any harm. MARY A. HULL: A. HULL.

DERSONAL—UMBRELLA, MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE
froat. to-day, 35th, about 11 o'clock.

DERSONAL—UMBRELLA RETURNED. FORGOTten, No! Yes, want to see you. Appoint meeting.

Address L 4, 7ribune office. PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF 35 YEARS good habits, experience, and education, wishes to marry a suitable lady with about \$500. Address M 45 Tribune office. DERSONAL—JUNE-TIME—LOOK FOR A PERSON al in paper of to-morrow or Friday. TIME.

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LOCK SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ON MADISON-ST., OR SALE-AT A BARGAIN-ON MADISON-ST.
Dear Western-av., store and lot. J. H. KERLER
SCIARK-st. SUBURBAN BEAL ESTATE

OR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCtion. Thursday, July 10, 1879. at half-past 3 o'clock, as
the north door of the Chamber of Commerce, Chicago,
ill. All assets logather, or in 5-acre tracts. This properry is described as the west half of the northeast quarer of the northeast quarter of Sec. 34. Town 64. Range A RESPONSBLE BUSINESS MAN WITH \$1,000 to \$1,500 cash can secure control of a safe, legitimate established business that is paying \$20 net profit-per day in Chicago; no bonus. Parties wishing an interview will please give name and address. Closest investigation solicited. L&4, Tribune office. vestigation solicited. Les, Tribune office.

A CAPITALIST WANTED TO INVESTIGATE THE
greatest invention yet. For an interview edires
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and stailmery in a growing young city; unusual
business facilities; lavoice about 5.4,000; will bear insen, McClurg & Co., 117 State-sk. Chicage.

FOR SALE—SIO PROFIT ON EVERY MACHINE
Toold—The sole control of any State for new firstclass patent; can be seen in operation by addressian OR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Abago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property n market, and shown from salviract free: railroad fare, 0 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st, Room 5.

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and \$5 monthly; perfect title; abstract and paner are 10 cents. Will give another lot for imag. O. J. STOUGH, Room & 123 Dearb

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TO RENT-DESIRABLE FLATS OF FOUR AND five rooms, suitable for small families, in Lombard Building, Third-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sta. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7 Union Building.

TO RENT_ROOMS,

TO RENT-TO-GENTLEMEN ONLY-\$1.50 PER week-Well lighted, nicely furnished rooms over Pekin Tea Company's store, 576 State-st.
To RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS (ALL FRONT) Tor gentlemen at \$2 to \$5 per week at 47 Monroest., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17. TO RENT-TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A beautiful, large allows room, handsomely furnished, with bath-room attached; also two other rooms nicely furnished; private family; choice location. 456 Belden-av.

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A VERY FINE SIDE-BAR TOP BUGGY, MADE by one of the best makers, and has been used but very little, and harness, and speedy young horse; he was tried last fall, and he then trotted a mile in 2:63, and therefore I think, with a little handling, would be something very fast; he is perfectly sound, kind, and gentle, and can be driven by a lady with perfect safety; and one good work-horse, 6 years of age, weighing 1; 200; they are sold for no fault, only through failure in business; 1 will sell together or separate at a big sacrifice, and give a trial of 30 days with either of the horses. Apoly to the colored man in the barn 260 Michigan-av.

POR SALE-LOW-A YOUNG MARE; TROTS IN 2:45 or better by the watch; good to pole. 249 South Panlina-st., corner harrison.

I AM SELLING SOME OF THE BEST AND cheapest new and second-hand burgies, carriages, and business wagons; also sulkies and road wagons, at 731 and 738 State-st. E. O. HAYDE.

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SITUATION WANTED AS COACHD
Work around the boune, take care of horn
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CITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIR of city reference if the city reference is the city reference in the city reference. of city reference it request.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXP

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would do reneral housework. Call at 351 h of sickness. GEORGE PETERSON, SOI COttage Grove-sv.

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CITUATION WANTED-BY A RES
Middle-aged woman, just from the Es
stairs work and take care of a help. M D second work and sewing: Syears' reference than lest place; good wattress. M 48, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL, FOR general housework in a private family; most reference gives. Please call at 148 Secignicity., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO GENGER of the bousework or cooking. Call at 1871 State-48.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK:

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Desired and the first of the cook of the co Tailore; best trade on West Side. Address M 23, Tribune office.

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GOOD SCANDINAVIAN OF GOTTON OF THE STUDIES OF THE ST

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Inglish House, 31 EAST WASGINGTON-97.

Single rooms and board, 24.50 to 56 but week.

Transients, 51 day, Restaurant tickets, 21 menis, 32 december 100 menished to 100 menished 100 menished

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R. R., a lady's ring, wideh owner can have by
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rill be liberally rewarded by retarring to 571 Michigan-av.

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Randolph-sts. or Indiana-av. car, bunch of kers;
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return of say part of property taken; no questions
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stock as private sale, consisting of fine black
valuat chamber sets, fine upholstered parion sets,
M. T. ceaste (ables, chairs, stoves, and in addition a
large quantity of counters, show-case, glass chandeliers, gas-fatures, etc., formerly as Tivoli Garden.
All of these goods must be sold before the last of the
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THE UNION FURNITURE CO., SOR WEST MADITaon-st., sell all kinds of household goods on emp
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WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK: NO WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL through cook and second girl: references quired. Apply at 605 Wahash—ay., near Fouriessish—

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WANTED-AT 1553 SOUTH DEAR WANTED—AT 1002 PRAIRIE AV. A TOUT WANTED—A NURSE, A NEAT, COMPET girl, to take the charge of a small baby. As 1338 Frairie-av.

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WANTED—AT LAUNDRY 152 EAST CHICA av., some first-class ironers for shirts and is clothes; Swede or German preferred. Come received Monday morning.

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cooking, laundry, and second work: city
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Twentieth-st.

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ping-clerk, or collector, by an experienced
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SITUATION WANTED—IN STORE OR OFFIC
8 young man of 21; business penma; reference.; will start on \$5 per week. Address L 5, Tr

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CITUATION WANTED—BY AN EL.

S as janitor in some business block. O

HAMBURG FIRM, WELL INTRODUCED IN Of a respectable American house dealing in corned beef, hams, canned guoda, etc., for the Continent of Europe; American house dealing in corned beef, hams, canned guoda, etc., for the Continent of Europe; American refereaces given. Address EURORS, Tribuse office.

A BOUT WIRAW HATS-LESTER'S DOLLAR HAT House, 103 Randolph-sk., near Dearborn. New styles, white and colored straws. 75c to 51: Mackinsw and fancy braids, 51 to 51:50; felt hats, 51; best, 51:25 to 51:50; caps, 10 to 75 cents.

DEAD HORSES REMOVED FREE OF CHARGE; 52 paid for dead cown. Leave orders at 119 West Adams—st., 175 South Lesslews. In basement, or 176 West Washington-st. C. BIOHME.

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BROWN'S NOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—TURNISHING Prooms with board, 54 50 to 56; day board, 56 50; or 57 50; par week, from 510; also, furnished rooms rented without beard.

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D ly first-class rowns and choice bearding in the very best city and suburban location. It is to cheerfully given to reliable parties free of ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCE

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ASHINGTON D. C.—1819 P street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre-street, between Clark and LaSalle of Emerson's Megatherian Minstrela.

MoVicker's Theatre. street, between Dearburn and State. If the Standard Theatre Company.

Hamlin's Theatre.
opposite the Court-House.
ntucky Rifle Team. "Si Sic Metropolitan Theatre. Bark street, opposite Sherman House. May Fisk's Dinotherian Lady Minstrels.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1879.

The New Jersey Court of Appeals has dised the writ of error in the case of Mrs. THE AND COVERT BENNETT, convicted of the tain that the guilty pair will die on

Prince JEROME BONAPARTS occupies a rather peculiar, but in his case a perfectly consistent, position with regard to the question of the Imperial succession,—a sort of dog-in-the-manger attitude, for he sannounces that he is a Republican now and always, and will not consent to be regarded as a pretender to the Bonapartist succession, and that while he sleeps on his rights, as the lawyers say, nobody else can put in a claim.

It is both declared and denied in the cable dispatches that President Gravy has sent a message of condolence to the ex-Empress Every on behalf of the Republic. The denial is probably the truer of the two statements; the President of the French Republic would no more than the President of the United States Republic be likely to express to a private and unafficial individual the condolence of the astion.

ent of the Ohio Nationals which perfected its arrangements to sell out to p Democratic party met yesterday in con-nition at Tolodo, and of course cided not to nominate a State ticket, sion being the purpose for which tion assembled. There is, however, and sale as disg not consent to serve as a tail to Ewino's kite.
The Cincinnati delegation, among others, held a meeting, and voted to support the

The fact that twenty-six Democrats and Greenbackers voted with the Republicans yesterday in defeating a resolution providing for adjournment to-day is an evidence that, the starvation policy of the last-ditchers will not be allowed to prevail. At present it appears likely that Mr. Truman's plan of retreat will be adopted, and that the Democracy will adjourn without having done more than to omit any appropriation for Deputy-Marthals, leaving the Department of Justice free to employ them at their own risk of being some time paid through the passage of a Deficiency bill.

Our columns this morning contain numer-ons accounts of exercises in connection with Commencement Weak at the various institu-tions of learning in and about Chicago, among them the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Northwestern University at Evanston, with a showing as to the financial condition of that institution; examinations at Lake Forest, Chicago University, the Second Heart and St. Patrick's Academies, and the installation at Passer, who has been chosen as ressor of the late lamented Dr.

The case of the murderous Bohemian harpshooters still awaits the result of the furies inflicted upon one of the victims of air atrocious folly. Donomous is still hoving between life and death, with the thances very much against recovery, as testi-led to by his physician. Very properly the City Prosecuting Attorney declines to pro-sed further until the uncertainty is ended, out the counsel for the defense have moved for a writ of haben corpus, and the arguments and testimony as to the question of admitting the defendants to bail will be heard to-morrow before Judge McALLETTE.

n raft which they had fitted up w so much care and pains, and are forced to content themselves with an "issue" which is as inglorious as it will be unsuccessful. As was stated yesterday, the Senate wing of the party, mindful of the fact that the correspondent enisation was drifting into dangerous ers, decided that it was absolutely necessary that some prompt and vigorous action should be taken. They therefore presented a programme which called for the passage of the pending Judicial Expenses bill with the political restrictions eliminated the necessities of the situation, for, although the meeting was very protracted and considerable opposition was manifested, the recommendation of the Senators was svored by a large majority of the Committees, and the impression is general that the majority in the two Houses will come to the conclusion that this is the only way out of their present predicament. The Judicial bill pure and simple will thus be passed, sud another bill covering the expenses of Marshals will be sent to the President, bearing on its face the intimation that the salaries of on its face the intimation that the salaries of Deputy Marshals may have to be provided for by a future Deficiency bill. ncy bill.

The silver sentiment among the sol the silver sentiment among the solid business and professional men of Chicago is in a fair way to be directed toward the ac-complishment of practical results through organization and united effort. The meeting yesterday which brought into existence the Bi-Metallic League of Chicago was com-Bi-Metallic League of Chicago was composed of a class of men who by education, training, and business experience are peculiarly qualified to undertake the work in hand,—that of promoting the restoration of silver to its old and rightful place as a money metal on an equal footing with gold as a standard of value. They speak wherof they know when they assert that the exclusion of silver from its monetary function has been of incalculable injury to the business and industrial interests of the United ousiness and industrial interests of the United States, and that the restoration of silver to unlimited coinage and full equality with gold will repair that injury. Such an organizaon, with a constantly-increasing memberbusiness ability of Chicago, will surely make itself known and felt in the cause of silver

"THE LAST DITCH."

There is certainly no law against Democrats making asses of themselves, either regariously under caucus dictation or as Had there been any such law, the Democrati majority in the present Congress would undoubtedly have repealed it, and the President could not reasonably have withheld his approval of the Repeal bill. At the same time, public walfare and party interests alike demand that an effort should be made to persuade the Democrats, for this occasion only, to abandon their usual azinine proclivities and give up the preposterous and short-sighted design of leaving the expendi-tures of one branch of the Government unprovided for, and, instead of that, to vote the necessary supplies for the maintenance of the courts, and then carry the issue over the Election law before the people in an orderly and decent fashion. If it were a mere question of partisan interest, the Republicans could ask nothing more favorable to their success at the next general election than that the Democrats should enforce an adjournment without voting supplies for the courts, and then suffer at the hands of the people such punishment as would surely be meted out to them for this defiance of public sentiment and attack upon the legitimate and useful powers of Government. And there is a consideration vastly more important than this, viz.: The public welfare, which demands that the administration of justice in the United States Courts shall not be impeded by withholding, out of any unreasoning spite, the comparatively small item of a couple of millions of dollars because the Democrats have failed to carry out a partisan Democrats have failed to carry out a partisan scheme which has never been indorsed by a popular vote, and which would undoubtedly be defeated on its own merits if submitted directly to the people.

We are perfectly willing that the Demo-crats should pass the Judicial Appropriation bill after extracting the obnoxious section relative to the Election law, on the ground that the President had yielded a part of their that the President had yielded a part of their demands by not objecting to the clauses in regard to the test-oath and the drawing of jurors. If this reflection brings them a surcease of regrets, there will be no disposition to deny it to them. The people have tired of the whole controversy,—have siekened of the interminable and inexcusable prolongation of an axis session which should never tion of an extra session which should never have been called,—and are willing to accept have been called,—and are willing to accept adjournment on the basis of compromise, or any other pretense which the Democrats may choose to set up with the purpose of covering their retreat. As to the jurors' test-cath, the Republicans have been willing to yield to its repeal at every stage of the proceedings; indeed, the Republicans themselves actually expunged it from the statutes at one time, where it was restored by one of selves actually expunged it from the statutes at one time, where it was restored by one of the many mistakes in the revision of the statutes, and offered to assent to the repeal in the closing days of the last Congress if the Democrats would be satisfied with that and vote the appropriations. As to the drawing of jurors, there is undoubtedly a very decided opposition among the Republicans to the proposed change; this opposition is, perhaps, wall founded in the fact that the proposed system recognizes political parties in the selection of United States jurors, which is a victous and dangerous innovation. A statutory intimation that the partisan association of jurors is likely to affect their sworn duty is a disgraceful sort of admission, and in practice the new system may result in the very mischief which it is professedly designed to prevent. Nevertheless the President has virtually communicated his willingness to assent to this change.

The very decided opposition among the Republicans to the proposed designed to receive the new system mile, which was more than twice the amount needed to construct the road.

Mr. Poos speaks of the conrage, and stated their capital and devoted their lives to this great work, claiming for them the highest measure of praise. Now, what have the men who have owned and now own the facts answer. the Democrats would be satisfied with that and vote the appropriations. As to the drawing of jurors, there is undoubtedly a very decided opposition among the Republicans to the proposed change; this opposition is, perhaps, well founded in the fact that the proposed system recognizes political parties in the selection of United States jurors, which is a victous and dangerous innovation. A statutory intimation that the partisan association of jurors is likely to affect their sworn duty is a diagraceful sort of admission, and in practice the new system has the Frendent has virtually communi-nated his willingness to assent to this change, though misplaced in an appropriation bill, in order to [settle the controversy, since he made no objection to the clause containing it when he sent in his veto message. If the

it when he sent in his veto message. If the Democrats are disposed to look upon this as a compromise, well and good; there will be no caviling about that, if Congress will only vote the appropriations and disperse.

Such resistance as the Democrats are still making to a completion of the appropriations is undoubtedly suggested by a sense of failure in the purpose of the extra session and a desire to save the party managers from the ridicule which attaches to a complete backdown. But the party managers will do better to accept failure and ridicule of this kind, which they have brought upon themselves, than tempt fate by carrying out their threat of withholding supplies, even in the present

with their threat; in fact, they have reco-step by step before the pressure of pu-opinion, and they cannot stop now with damaging themselves and their party in them. They will still be accounts for the useless expenditures and public alarm occasioned by the extra sion, but this may be forgiven a large number of Democratic voters a large number of Democratic voters who would not smetion nor forgive a deliberate effort to clog any of the wheels of Government. It is probable that enough Democrats will conclude discretion to be the better part of valor in this case to ultimately vote the supplies without restriction, and then the costly farce will be ended. The failure of the extremists in the House yesfailure of the extremists in the House yesterday to seems the passage of a resolution fixing final adjournment without acting on the Judicial Appropriation bill indicates that there will be enough conservatives in the House to enforce the ruling sentiment among Democratic Senators in favor of voting the supplies. The "last-ditchers" may be able to retard adjournment for some time, especially if they shall enjoy the sympathy and sid of Smeaker Raymans, but the crisis must be faced sooner or later, and the Den ocratic party will be the gainer by reaching a final conclusion without further delay.

SCRMIDT'S RED-FLAG HARANGUE THE TRIBUNE yesterday published a translation of the speech delivered in German at the pienic, last Sunday, of the Jaeger Verein, by Dr. Ernst Schmidt, late Socialist candidate for Mayor. This speech was delivered in a foreign tongue to an audience composed mainly of persons who understand none other than a foreign tongue, and most of whom are not citizens of the United States. It was an appeal to them to encourage a feeling of enmity to the law and the Government of this country. It was an abusive harangue, denouncing the constituted au-thorities as dogs, villains, and swindlers, unworthy of respect or toleration by the band of gentlemen who would not have understood a word he said had be spoken in the language in which the laws of this State are enacted. It was a speech dis-graceful in its language, disgraceful in its purport, disgraceful to have been spoken in this land by any person, and disgraceful to have been listened to and applanded by any body of men claiming to be part of the Ameican people. This incendiary orator advise the people to whom he spoke that the Government ernment was in the hands of dogs, swindle and villains, and that it was their right an their duty to treat the law and the Govern ment with contempt; that they should retain their arms and train and practice in their use; that they should keep the red flag flying at all times and be prepared at the proper time to use their arms in break-ing down the laws of the State, and shooting down the villains, the dogs, and the swin dlers who were in possession of the Govern

This speech would have been an imp insolent, disgraceful harangue, delivered by anybody, but delivered by a man of alien birth, of alien principles, to an alien audience birth, of alien principles, to an alien audience, in a foreign tongue, was doubly infamous and scandalous, and can find no sympathy from the great mass of Germans who hold these men and their principles in condemnation. The American people are extremely forbearing and tolerant under provocation; they pardon much to ignorance; but when Schmarz puts himself at the head of an armed force, following the red flag and commits any overt lowing the red flag, and commits any over-act to violate the laws or to treat the legal authorities as dogs and villains, he will discover that his stolid ignorance and arrogan assumption of superiority for his Socialistic dupes will not save him from the indignant people whose hospitality and kindness he has paid by insolence and outrage. He will soon discover how universal is the American abnorance on which it is founded.

THE UNION PACIFIC MONSTROSITY. In the North American Review for Ju was published an article written by HENE V. Poon, in which the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroad Companies were held up to the honor and glory of mankind, held up to the honor and glory of mankind, and especially of the American people, and in which the argument was advanced that, instead of being made to pay their debts, or even to make provision for that purpose, the railroad companies should have a full acquit-tance, and perhaps an additional testimonial in consideration of the "saving" the United States had made because such a road had been constructed. The article is a plea in extannaconstructed. The article is a plea in extenue

tion of one of the greatest of modern in-stances of plundering of the public.

The necessity for some communication be-tween the Northern States and those on the Pacific furnished the occasion for the agita-tion of the construction of a railroad across the continent, and the existence of the War gave an impulse to the spirit of speculation. In June, 1862, Congress granted land in the proportion of 12,800 acres per mile to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and a loan of National bonds at the rate of \$16,a loan of National bonds at the rate of \$10,000, \$32,000, and \$48,000 per mile, to be issued in proportion to the cost of constructing the road. Notwithstanding this liberal

facts answer.

They subscribed in cash for the capital stock \$200,000, all told. They sold and converted into cash \$27,000,000 of Govern-ment bonds and \$27,000,000 of the Company's bonds; they also sold bonds to the amount of \$10,000,000, secured by a mortgage on the lands; and sold \$2,500,000 of bonds called bridge bonds; or a total of \$64,000,000; and out of the proceeds paid \$64,000,000; and out of the proceeds paid about \$24,000,000 for the construction of the road, and the balance has been divided in one form or the other among the stockholders, sub-companies, Credit-Mobiliers, and for purposes of bribery and corruption. Some of the land bonds have been taken up by the proceeds of the sales of land.

The distribution of the original capital, after paying the cost of construction, has been a liberal reward to the men who had

been a liberal reward to the men who had the "patriotism" to subscribe of their own money the sum of \$200,000! All honor to the courage of the patriotism " to subscribe of their own be compelled to work not less than five and the sum of \$200,000! All honor to possibly eight or ten years for the contractor. It is a very simple thing in the South to overcame the mountains, and made send a negro, guilty or innocent, to jall. A

unded debt of this Union Pacific Railre npany is reported in Mr. Poon's own nual at \$77,000,000, and the capital stock (on which only \$200,000 cash was ever paid) is \$38,000,000, or a total indebtedness of \$115,-000,000. On \$27,000,000 of this debt the mpany now owes \$15,000,000 additional rued interest to the Government, and the Company annually divides among its stock-holders, officers, sub-companies, and stipen-diaries several millions of dollars surplus

Of course, Mr. Poon thinks it extremely hard that the Government shall require this Company to make provision for paying the debt and interest due to the Government. So do all the men who own stock in this gre coporation, who have robbed the Company, which Company, had its finances been hon-estly administered, would not now owe one dollar of debt, and which could perform the

traffic now performed at one-half the rates at present extorted from the public.

The description by Mr. Poor of the wonderful achievements accomplished in building this road are mainly romantic after the Munchausen style. In the first place, the road does not cross any mountain excent road does not cross any mountain except the Sierra; there are comparatively no tur nels; the road follows the passes; the ascents being gentle, there is no deep filling or cutting. The road could be built now at no greater average cost than it would cost to construct a road of the same length from Omaha to any Eastern point. There is noth ing any more marvelous, stupendous, gigan-tic, or grand in the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad than there is in the construction of any other road leading east from

The \$15,000,000 interest due by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the United States have been divided by the Union Pacific Company among its stockholders and stipendiaries. The enormous debt and capital stock of the Company on which this road is paying interest and dividends is made pretext for the exaction from the public of rates of traffic which are simply robbery, and which, if Congress were free from the control of these giant corporations, would long since have been abated by stringent

Mr. Poon's paper in the North America was in the nature of a remonstrance agains the THURMAN act of Congress, and the only answer needed to that part of the paper that while the article was passing th the press, the Supreme Court affirmed th constitutionality of the act, and declared is valid in every respect. The effect of this decision is to render the article in the Review as absurd and ridiculous in a legal way as it is in a historical sense.

PEONAGE AT THE SOUTH. A cause of the negro exodus not fully understood by the people of the North is the penal laws of the Southern States. The exodus thus far has been exclusively from Louisiana and Mississippi, in which States the laws bear hardest on the laborers. Both States have a Lien law, the purpose of which is to authorize the mortgaging of property not yet in existence. The effect of this law is to encourage dealings in "futures" by landlords and tenants alike. Speculative gambling is thus legalized and made reputable, and the raising of a crop becomes as risky a business as buying lottery tickets. It is make or break with the negroes. They are gamblers by instinct, and willing to take

peal of the Lien laws was recommended in one of the resolutions adopted by a unanimous vote. But there has been a counter influence at work, both before and since the has been to make the Lien laws still stricter and the penalties for failure to fulfill the obligations imposed by them more severe. Up to this time only one thing has been vanting to make the virtual re-enslavement wanting to make the virtual re-ensistement of the negroes possible. This one thing was the power to imprison for debt. If the Lien laws were supplemented by a law to enforce the contracts under penalty of fine or imprisonment, the negroes would be liable, without any fault of their own, to a term of service with a prison-contractor. The Constitutional Convention of Louisiana, it was reported last fall, intended to make changes in the organic law that would permit legislation of the kind desired by the planters to be adopted. The Convention was chosen with this understanding. Before it me however, the exodus began, largely in consequence of the proposed changes, and speedily assumed such proportions that when the Convention assembled it did not dare to carry out the original programme. It has adhered closely to the old laws in this respect, which are sufficient to strip the negro of nearly all the results of his labor, though he may still retain his personal freedom, if he does not

commit an open crime.

The people of Mississippi have not, it appears, taken the lessons of the exodus as well to heart as their neighbors of Louisiana have. A letter printed in another column from a resident of Jackson, Miss., who is every way trustworthy and well informed reveals a design on the part of certain people in that State to re-enslave the negroes. It may be that this plan was form the white men of Mississippi had become slarmed at the exodus; but this is offense or on a frivolous charge will often

petty offense, such as c doom him to sabor for five years; and, in the absence of an offense, a frivolous charge will do as well.

The infamous penal laws of Mis end Louisians are the product of a variety of causes, among which are class-prejudice, the demand for chesp-labor, and the greed of prison-contractors. The most important of these are perhaps the last two, which mutually support each other. The planters, by their demand for prison-labor, which is cheaper and more tractable than any other, ourage the prison-contractors to use every rindly. But they are now in a far worse ondition than that of slavery. They are worked in gangs, often in chains; sometimes under a broiling sun for twelve hours at a stretch; sometimes up to their waists in water. They are often worked on Sundays, and are always compelled to turn out in bad weather, when no other negroes leave their cabins; and they cut wood, mend fences, dig ditches, or do other such drudgery in the rain. Any convicts who attempt to escape can be shot down by their keepers, a bloodhounds are used to track them as regu arly as in the old days they were used chase slaves. Is it any wonder that, with the prospect of this bondage staring them in the face, so many of the negroes of Mississippi are seeking homes at the North?

THE MAYOR AND THE SOCIALISTS Mayor Hannson has caused his speci organ to retract the statement previous redited to him, to the effect that the police could not disarm the Bohemian Sharpshooters because the Constitution guarantees to every man the right to bear arms. THE TRIBUN annot undertake to follow up all the mistake and corrections of Mayor Harrison's specia organ, but draws attention to this case be Mayor for what he now asserts he did not say, and because it is anxious to believe the view of the statute which goes into effe the first of next month, and forbids the or-ganization and parade of just such military companies as the Bohemian Sharpshooters. The constitutional principle is very clearly defined by the language employed, which guarantees the right to bear arms because a well-organized militia is necessary to the security of a free State; but the new law forbidding the organization of independent and irresponsible tary companies, and punishing citizens who belong to such organizations, is one that should have had a place among the statutes from the very organization of the State There would then have been no question about the right to disarm the B Sharpshooters; in fact, there would have been no such organization, and consequently no such riotous proceedings as occurred on

mate, purpose of organizing military com-panies and perfecting citizens in the use of The evils of this law have been clearly perceived by the best class of planters at the South. The truth was acknowledged at the Vicksburg Convention, May 5, when the control of the Such control the control of the State. cause it may be used to destroy instead of preserving public peace and order. If this fact needed any illustration, the affair at Silver Leaf Grove supplied affair at Silver Leaf Grove supplied the want. In the case of armed Socialistic organizations, the menace becomes direct and imminent because the doctrines they represent and the objects which they are pledged to fight for are avowedly antagonistic to the ruling conditions of society. Hence there is a special necessity at this time for the new law regulating the organization and drill of military companies. If the military companies of independent organization which are identified with the Socialist movement are really in sympathy with the legitimate purpose of bearing and skillfully using firearms, they will attach themselves to the regular militia, and place themselves under the orders of the Governor and his subordinates; if not, then they cannot be disbanded any too soon for the public good.

The primary, and in fact the only legiti-

public good. We hope Mayor Harrison is right in pre-dicting that the Socialists will not attempt to carry arms in their parade on the Fourth of July. If the mistake made by the Bo-hemian Sharpshooters last Sunday has had the effect of alarming the Socialists as to the danger they run from the indiscretion and irrasponsibility of their own military comdanger they run from the indiscretion and irresponsibility of their own military companies, it will not be without compensation. Any desire to test the constitutionality of the law can be made by an agreed case, and they will act wisely by avoiding the danger of a conflict which would be imminent in case of an open defiance of the law.

The final passage of the Michigan avenue boulevard ordinance by the Common Coun-cii must be especially gratifying to every South Chicago citizen. It is a pity it was the white men of Mississippi had become slarmed at the exedus; but this is only another reason to justify and explain that remarkable movement of the colored people. The Mississippi plan of reenslavement, as related by our correspondent, is to force all persons confined in the county julis, before trial, to accept service with a prison-contractor. It is true the pretense of an option is offered; but the diet of those who refuse to labor is made so miserably poor (consisting of only six ounces of bacon, or ten ounces of beef, and a pound of bread, and water per diem) that there is no choice between the contractor and starvation. The arrangement is completed by estimating the worth of a day's labor at 25 cents, and providing that a prisoner shall work out the cost of feeding and prosecuting him at that rate, while the cost of a day's keeping is reckoned at 20 cents. This leaves only a margin of 5 cents per diem for the convict. To offset the possible chance of faithful service and an early release on these terms, it is further provided that Sundays shall not be counted to the benefit of the prisoner, and that for every day he is sick he shall work two extra days for the contractor. With this system in vogue it is not difficult to believe the statement of our correspondent that a prisoner sent to juil for some petity offense or on a frivolous charge will often be compelled to work not less than five and be compelled to work not less than five and be compelled to work not less than five and be compelled to work not less than five and be compelled to work not less than five and be compelled to work not less than five and be compelled to work not less than five and be compelled to work not less than five and be compelled to work not less than five and the following it a grand boulevard, as suggested in Tax Sunday Taxuza. The resolution is the compelled to work not less than five and not passed sooner, so that the work of improvement might have been commenced at ferring the Michigan avenue thoroughfare to the South Park Commissioners for the purpose of making it a grand boulevard, as suggested and in Tax Suxpay Taxbuse. The resolut otor. was referred to the Judiciary Committee; h to provided for the transfer of Michigan A system from the north line of Michigan and the system of the

Thirty-fifth street, and from thence east to the Grand boulevard, to the care of the Park Commissionera." The reason given in the whereas was that "The people are heavily taxed for the parks and boulevards, bought and contracted for at extrayagant and fabulous prices, and located at such great distances as to be inaccessible to the mass of the population unless some driveway leading thereto can be improved and kept in order.' The Judiciary Committee of the Council found that without legislative aid the City encourage the prison-contractors to use every means in their power to increase the number of convicts. It is within the power of the contractors, who are men of means and political infinence, to get such bills as they choose through the Legislature. When men like Col. Richardson, of Jackson, who is the wealthiest planter in the South, enter into active competition for the sole control of the prison-labor, there is reason to suppose that there is a good deal of money in it. Col. Richardson is a humane man, and if he had obtained the contract would doubtless have treated the convicts kindly. But they are now in a far worse Council could not turn over the avenue to as practicable, and a splendid driveway to the South Parks will be established and maintained, to the great delight and comfort of tens of thousands of people who have been taxed millions of dellars for the purchase and improvement of those pleas

> in regard to converting Michigan avenue, from Jackson to Thirty-fifth, into a boulevard, and after it was shown that no part of the expense for street-crossings would be assessed or charged upon the city, there still remained ten Aldermen who voted against the much-needed im-provement. What inspired their opposition, ex-cept pure meanness or innate deprayity, cannot be imagined. Here is the list of dogmanger votes:

Frank Lawler

How MEYER of the Fifteenth voted app How Mayer of the rifteenth voted appears in doubt, as two reports set him down in the negative and two of the reporters record him in the affirmative. This gang, composed of nearly equal parts of Communists and bummers with few exceptions, are professional tax-esters and pay precious little taxes themselves. They will always be found voting solid for any scheme multiplying offices and municipal expenses, or for whatever tends to extravagance and bad experienced to the Council does government. Their presence in the Council does not speak well for the intelligence or respecta-bility of the ruling majorities in their respective wards, or reflect any credit on the wisdom of

The unlawful conduct of the Commo The unlawful conduct of the Communistic Bohemian Sharpshooters affords material for Courier-Journal gibes at Chicago, thusiy:
Chicago got a taste of Communism yesterday (Sunday). The gentie Socialists fired two voileys into a crowd, their marksmen deliberately picking off the game. The rampageous Gov. Cullon, who so recently wrote to Mr. Hayss to stifen the Presidential backbone for war on the South, is likely to need a stiffener himself. There may come a day when the "Rebel yell" will be a mighty welcome sound to the beleaguered Northern patriot who has never permitted himself to see anything but a bloody vestment on the Southern clothes-line.

The "zentle Socialists," within an hour after their unlawful shooting, were every man of them

their unlawful shooting, were every man of them in the lockup and held for trial for their violation of the law. They will be punished according to their deserts. The difference between the authorities of Illinois and those of Kentucky is that the former arrest and bring to trial and punishment those who break the crin and punishment those who break the crimmal laws. If a day should ever come when the authorities of Illinois are unable to keep the peace and enforce law and order, they will appeal to the President of the nation, as provided in the Constitution, for assistance. If he orders out the militia of the "South" to help restore order, their services will be accepted whether the row at the Silver Leaf Grove picnic? The shooters were all promptly arrested and incar-

It really seems as if the people of Wisconsin intended to enter the field and compute with Ohio in the business of furnishing officeholders and candidates for official positions under the Government and in other States. In the list of Governors we find the Hon. Harrison Reed, ex-Governor of Florida, formerly an editor in Milwaukee; ex-Gov. C. K. Davis, of Minnesota, formerly of Beloit; F. W. PITKIN, the present Governor of Colorado, practiced law for a long time in Wisconsin; the late Charles Durkee, ex-Governor of Utah, was a resident of Wisconsin at the time of his appointment, and John W. Hoyr, now Governor of Wyoming Territory, was appointed from that State. Chief-Justice Randall, of Florida, was from Wisconsin, and the late Chief-Justice Novole, of Idabo, was an old lawyer and Judge from Janesville. Just now three old Wisconsin men are quite conspicuous in California. These are Leland Stanford, who is the head man and "boss" of the Pacific m Camornia. These are Leland Standornia, who is the head man and "boss" of the Pacific Railroad; J. R. Sharffein, who is the Workingmen's candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court; and Col. John Manspill, the present Republican candidate for Governor. The Badger boys seem to be acting on Matt Carpenter's advice, viz.: "Always take a seat at the head

Whenever a Milwaukee man is "mentioned" in connection with a public office he immediately begins to affect rural airs and ways with the hope of catching the vote of the Grangers. Thus, ex-Gov. Ludinoron, when he was a candidate, was in the habit of driving his prize \$100-bull calves through the muddy streets with a gold-headed cane, and his pants tucked into his boots. And now that Gronge Burnan is talked of as the candidate for Governor of the Greenbackers, the Sunday Telegraph says that the horse and buggy he uses isn't worth \$20, although Burnan, like Ludinoron, is one of the richest men in Wisconsin, and that "if he should richest men in Wisconsin, and that "if he should go among the people of the country as he goes about the streets of Milwaukee, the Grangers would recognize him as one of the unpretentious, unassuming, unterrified masses, and he has all the elements of a sort of Jacksonian popularity among the rural voters." The Telegraph adds significantly and pathetically that, if BURNAM is made the candidate, he will at once take the head out of a large-sized "bar"!."

The comet discovered by Prof. Swipt on the 16th, and first announced on the 20th inst., was found by Prof. House, at the Dearborn Observeratory, on the 23d. As seen through the eighteen-inch refractor, it appeared as a pretty bright circular nebulous mass, considerably condensed in the central portion. A alight preponderage of the reserver the server of the server of the server. densed in the central portion. A slight preponderance of the rays on the eastern edge give
indications of the formation of a tail. Its position was accurately determined with the positive
micrometer. The approximate place at 12 p. m.
was 2 hours 44 minutes right ascension, and 66
degrees 56 minutes north declination. A comparison with the piace as assigned for it on the
20th indicates an increase in north declination
of about 3 degrees daily. It is in the constellation Cassiopeia, and is sufficiently bright to
be visible with a telescope of about threating.

It would be a good idea for the North and the South to exchange orators for the next Fourth of July celebrations. The average citizen up this way would like to hear Jon BLACKBURN, Rebel yell, and the people in the Gu would be pleased to see Senator BLAD ator CONKLING, and ZACK CHANDLES

be taxed to their utmost capacity to make the crowd hear that would assemble to listen to be discourse under the snadow of the Bunker Ru monument. Laman might exchange pulping with CONKLING, the latter speaking m Vicksburg and the former "cementing the Union" in the City of New York. Such an interchange of political sentiments from the political sentiments from the rep men of both extremes would be ber

Says the San Francisco Chronicle of the 17th inst.: "A thousand more Chinese have arrived in this port on the City of Tokio. The stale war cry that "The Chinese must go" appears to be rather an insufficient remedy for the growing evil of California. The New Constitution party will provide a more effective one when p in control of the State Government. A sand Chinese recently arrived at Portland, which are said to be the vanguard of 3 more that have contracted to come alarm prevails, and the outlook is threatening for the whole Pacific coast.

The late Communist candidate for Mayor, Dr. Sommide, delivered a speech at the Jacque Verein picnic last Sunday full of incending arm and drill to defend their liberties; they must hold the red flag in honor and d it with their lives, and other slush of in with their lives, and other slush of simi import. What peculiar rights and libert there are requiring support or defense by he nets Dr. Schwird did not explain. If the Co munists undertake to assert "rights" a recognized by law, they will get themselves in bloody trouble.

After the Ohlo editors had held their Assettion meeting in Cincinnati they took carriage in the afternoon for a ride about ex-Porkopol In the afternoon for a ride about ex-Pork
The Enquirer narrates one of the mishap
At 2 o'clock the editors and their friend
barked in carriages and started for the Re
Refuge. At the corner of Ninth street an
tral svenue the hind axie of Bon Milza' old
PARTE-PATTHESON Longchamps trap brok
threw President Mack out on the street,
tunately he fell on his head, and so scep
jury. A fresh carriage was procured for the
ident, and the procession again took up fir a

It is currently reported and believed that Gov. Talbor, of Massachusetts, has alteressed a desire to be relieved from the duty of running a desire to be relieved from the duty of running for re-election this year. His party is, however, quite unwilling to relieve him, and he will prob-bly be compelled to stand. His advanced tem-perance and prohibitory record, especially as made up in the Civil-Damage bill, will be likely to do the party some injury; but the manager, say they can pull him through by a large ma-

The New York World of a recent date has the report of an interview with Col. RIGHARDSON, of Mississippi, which is, so far as facts and of Mississippi, which is, so far as facts and figures go, as near as may be a condensation of a letter which was printed in The Tribuna May 8. Some of Col. Rightmanson's friends at the South undertook to deny the accuracy of The Tribune report. They will possibly be surprised to see it relterated, as if by the authority of Col. Rightmanson simpself.

The accident at Niagara Falls, which rest The accident at Niagara Falls, which resulted in the death of a Franchwoman who was carried over the Canadian Falls before the eyes of her agonized husband, will probably give rise to many surmises in the New York papers. As nobody but the husband witnessed the accident, there is room for some ingenious reporter to suggest that he pushed her in.

to say, is justly indignant at the detectives whave kept poor Mr. HULL under such strict as veillance during the past ten days. The indignation of the Times would be more creditable to it if it had not printed several elaborate the ries of the case all pointing to Mr. HULL as it probable murderer.

The parallel between the present Congress and some of those immediately preceding the War grows closer and closer. Not only do we have the cracking of the alayeholder's whip, as in the the cracking of the stavenouser's waip, as in case of CHALMERS, and the exhibition of planta-tion manners, as in the case of LAMAR, but we have Northern doughface newspapers to appland therp.

"What!" says the Democratic Congress to the President. "You won't apologize, and back down, and eat dirt! Then we will." There

Betting on the favorite or the field will cost a good many young men their vacation methis week. How much more sensible it we be to take a trip to the White Monitains.

Mr. Lamar has gone home to Mississippi, it is true; but only for the purpose of speaking at a college commencement. There is nothing san-guinary in his intentions towards the spall boys.

Memphis is said to be in a better sanitary condition now than at any time before for twasty years. It is especially true of yellow fever that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of

The First Batch are a race of public bentors whose services are too little appreciate this community. If you seek their monum look about you.

Mr. CONKLING could not have shown planta-tion manners in the Senate Wednesday, because there are no plantations in New York. The nest of pool-rooms in the old Tivol

Building is doing more to corrupt the young Mr. BAYARD has plainly lost his hold on the West and South by his extraordinary couns with reference to the Silver bill.

PERSONALS.

A fashionable stick for gentlemen is ne in the lemonade. Why not reduce the army? Have we not the Bohemian Sharpshooters? Mr. Auson's boom in Ohio appears to have

suffered the same fate as Grant's.

The weather is such that we predict a Fourth of July early next month. Revised war-cry of the Solid South: Be-duce the army and Mr. Conkling. We are glad to observe that Mr. Wester, in spite all temptation, remains an American.

Prof. Boyeson has arrived home from Europe. The health of his wife is very poor. Speaking of Mr. Weston's legs, we wish to be permitted to exclaim: Long may they wave.

Robert Schenck is very ill, and his last shuffle will be in connection with this mortal call.

If Mr. Lamar is badly frightened, he might call on the Schemian Sharpshooters for protection.

The women whom he saved are convinced that Mr. Ennis has won a belt in the sweet by and by.

·Theodore Tilton has sailed for Eur uld avoid the necessity of this thing by

This country does not want a Mt. Ein St. Louis, although a good deal hotter, answer very well. John Hope, the Manhattan bank robber, has been found guilty. But could John Hope for any other fate?

Mr. O'Leary will start up his legs again tonight, and it is to be hoped that his stemach will
let them slone.

Princes: Louise occasionally goes fishing,
and none but a disloyal, mean, ungentlemanly fish
would refuse to bits.

SPORTING

Second Day of th Jockey Clul

Bye-and-Rye, Lia commode Turn

A Great Contest Cer City Cup 1 The Chicagos Beaten

counter with th O'Leary and Crosslan Long Tramp T

ere was a fair-ela

THE 1 THE JOCKEY

There was a fair-sized Club track yesterday to day's meeting, but not a should have been when the sport offered is taken may be that the public winess racing during the fit that everybody is holding days of the meeting, in augmented crowd may be. The uncertainty of turi and the results yesterday ent from those of Monda thas were besten. Those ites were besten. The money accordingly, were every instance the favor though in each eyent the first place from start to had a pair of fiyers in the and-Bye and Blondina,—thought of by the betting the start they sold two theld, and the result show displayed in their powers field, and the result above displayed in their powers Bye-and-Bye won haudi closely attended during Capt. Cottrill's sine filly, and was defeated only The others in this attention moderate or their too moderate. ather too moderate Bramble was never full lest half of the journey.

The Oaks, in which no fillies in the country state on whom the public mon hollow manner in who strong field that ran at a way, and the excellent ther to be fully half of the jor

AS GOOD AS SE by her admirers. To run that time would be a cr for any horse. It is five a Derby time on Monday, b due in part to the impro sunshine, and by this after condition as could be wish was run in old John Han send to cend," and the namaintained for the rest faster than they liked. It that pleased the crowd, long string of flyers stream hearty cheer went up to filly that was leading.

The mile-heat race D

heat, and caused a commers of Incommode by w strides, but in the next no match for the stallio

the day was a success, the cent, and the weather all asked. The attendance, THE PU

year-old fillies, dash miles and the starters suring Moderator, Bye-and-ford, and an unnamed fill When the drum tapped the all being in a bunch a suring the starter of the all being in a bunch as Cottrili's neat-looking f the front and ran along being the determination stay there if possible iams filly was a good running well; Bye-and-E fourth, and Blondina iast-positions for the first quitate as they reached the heart then challenged Modes gallantly, however, keeping the stay of the said of the s gallantly, however, keepl ble at her saddle-girths allower turn, the Barnev third. The last-named worth by Waterford, and worth by Waterford, and zave way to her, Blondins they awang into the hom and Moderator were bead shape they came along up of the wire, when the blifted the filly's head, let lahed winner by three-quintless, Blondina taird, withe Barney Williams filly wind the Barney Williams filly canade Jocker and Tune 24.—The Ladies' Stal 500 entrance, half forfeit \$200 to second, third to a terr of a mile:

F. Carter & Co. 's el J. Ward's ch. f. Wat 'hil Warren's ch. f., by

Bye-and-Bye made her at Nashville on April 29, 2-year-old fillies, one-ha-first victory, beating B fac, third, and five other he same place, she n limball in the Young A furlongs, beating Banes 1:144. Bye-and-Bye it where, May 21, she ran rille Ladised Stake, one-servands in 0:494. She nee at St. Louis June 1:ree-fourths of

ted great

than any circus that ever a Hampton's lungs would t capacity to make the d assemble to listen to his hadow of the Bunker Hill might exchange pulpits latter speaking m Vicksementing the Union" in Such an interchange of from the representative e would be beneficial and

cisco Chroniele of the 17th more Chinese have arrived City of Tokio. The stale te Government. A thouarrived at Portland, Ore. tracted to come. Great the outlook is certainly

t candidate for Mayor, Dr. a speech at the Jacger Sunday full of incendiary Sunday full of incendiary them it was necessary to nd their liberties; od flag in honor and defend other slush of similar iliar rights and liberties apport or defense by bayo-not explain. If the Comto assert "rights" not ey will get themselves into

ors had held their Associa-innati they took carriages ride about ex-Porkopoli one of the mishaps: sone of the mishaps:
tors and their friends emnd started for the House of
er of Ninth street and Cenite of Bos Miles old Boxangchamps trup broke, and
k out on the street. Forit head, and so escaped iswas procured for the Presion again took up its way. ported and believed that

sachusetts, has expressed from the duty of running eve him, and he will prob-and. His advanced temory record, especially as Damage bill, will be likely injury; but the managers through by a large

id of a recent date has the with Col. RICHARDSO may be a condensation of printed in THE TRIBUNE RICHARDSON'S friends at to deny the accuracy They will possibly EDSON himself.

ara Falls, which results nehwoman who was car-n Falls before the eyes of , will probably give rise to e New York papers. As and witnessed the accident, ome ingenious reporter to

s, it is pleasant to be able ant at the detectives who ULL under such strict sufpast ten days. The indig-would be more creditable ated several elaborate theopinting to Mr. HULL as the

in the present Congress and er. Not only do we have d the exhibition of plantacase of LAMAR, but we face newspapers to applaud

Democratic Congress to on won't apologize, and irt? Then we will." There nodating disposition to t go on smoothly.

orite or the field will cost men their vacation-money ch more sensible it would the White Mountains or to

e home to Mississippi, it is e purpose of speaking at a at. There is nothing santions towards the small

be in a better sanitary con

time before for twenty y true of yellow fever that tion is worth a pound of a race of public benefac-te too little appreciated by

u seek their monumer d not have shown planta-

ate Wednesday, because ns in New York. rooms in the old Tivoli re to corrupt the young the drinking-saloons,

ainly lost his hold on the his extraordinary course Silver bill.

SONALS.

k for gentlemen is the

he army? Have we not in Ohio appears to have

ext month.
of the Solid South: Reserve that Mr. Weston, remains an American.

as arrived home from Weston's legs, we wish to a: Long may they wave. is very ill, and his last ction with this mortal coll. oters for protect he saved are convinced

as sailed for Europe. He y of this thing by staying not want a Mt. Etns.

good deal hotter, answers lanhattan bank robber, But could John Hope for

start up his legs again tosionally goes fishing, mean, un

kindly admits that the

ng never speak to each on swears she is a better prague

Second Day of the Races at the Jockey Club Course. Bye-and-Rye, Liahtunah, and In-

commode Turn Up Winners. A Great Contest Certain in the Garden City Cup To-Day.

The Chicagos Beaten in Their First Encounter with the Cincinnatis.

O'Leary and Crossland to Start on Their Long Tramp This Evening.

THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES. There was a fair-sized crowd at the Jockey

Club track yesterday to witness the second day's meeting, but not so large a one as there should have been when the high character of the sport offered is taken into consideration. It may be that the public will not turn out to witness racing during the forepart of a week, and that everybody is holding off until the last four days of the meeting, in which case a largelydays of the meeting, in which case a largely-sugmented crowd may be looked for to-day. The uncertainty of turf sports is proverbial, and the results yesterday were entirely differ-ent from those of Monday, when all the favorites were besten. Those who looked for a simiits were besten. Those who looked for a similar state of affairs yesterday, and invested their money accordingly, were badly fooled, as in every instance the favorites "got there," although in each eyent there was a struggle for first place from start to finish. Carter & Co. had a pair of fivers in the Ladies' Stakes,—Byeand-Bre and Blondina, -and so well were they hought of by the betting fraternity that before the start they sold two to one favorite over the feld, and the result showed that the confidence isplayed in their powers was not misplaced, as Breand-Bye won handily enough, although doesly attended during the entire journey by Capt. Cottrill's sine filly, which ran a game race, and was defeated only because outclassed.

others in this race were seemingly of rather too moderate quality to compete suc restally with the leading pair, and, aithough her were well up at the finish, it was as by sufferance of Bye-and-Bye's rider, as the sister to Bramble was never fully extended during the last half of the journey, and won as she liked.

The Oaks, in which nine of the best 3-year-old fillies in the country started, fell to Liahtunah, on whom the public money was placed, and the hollow manner in which she disposed of the strong field that ran at her every step of the war, and the excellent time,—3:40%,—showed

AS GOOD AS SHE WAS RATED by her admirers. To run a mile and a half in that time would be a creditable performance for any horse. It is five seconds faster than the berby time on Monday, but this difference was due in part to the improved condition of the track, which becomes faster with every hour of nine, and by this afternoon will be in as fine condition as could be wished. Liahtunah's race was run in old John Harper's fashion, "from send to cend," and the pace which she set and maintained for the rest of the lot was a little faster than they liked. It was the kind of a race that pleased the crowd, however, and, as the long string of flyers streamed past the stand, a hearty cheer went up to encourage the game

The mile-heat race proved an interesting effeir, as heat races always do, and a large amount of money changed hands on the result, the betting being very spirited. Kelso rode L'Argentine for all she was worth in the first heat, and caused a commotion among the back-ers of Incommode by winning it in the last few des, but in the next two heats the mare was no match for the stallion, he winning with ease, and never being punished.

AS A WHOLE. the day was a success, the racing being magnifi-cent, and the weather all that could have been asked. The attendance, as before stated, was not large, about equal to that of Monday, but those who did go out to the track were amply those who did go out to the track were amply repaid for the time and trouble taken. There was not the slightest difficulty in regard to any of the decisions made by the judges of the day, and the difficult and thankless task of starting the fields was admirably, performed by Col. Johnson. A special word of praise should be given Georga Loesch for the excellent band which he organized especially for the meeting. It produced the best music ever listened to at a Chicago race-track.

on the programme was the Ladies' Stake for 2year-old fillies, dash of three-quarters of a
mile and the starters numbered five,—they being Moderator, Bye-and-Bye, Blondina, Waterford, and an unnamed filly by Barney Williams.
When the drum tapped the lot got away nicely,
all being in a bunch and moving well. Capt.
Cottril's nest-looking filly at once jumped to
the front and ran along very fast, it evidently
being the determination of her jockey to
stay there if possible. The Barney Williams filly was a good second, and also
running well: Bye-and-Bye third, Waterford
fourth, and Blondina last. They ran in these
positions for the first quarter of a mile, but
just as they reached the half-mile pole Bye-andBye overhauled the Barney Williams filly, and
then challenged Moderator, who responded
gallantly, however, keeping the sister to Bramble at her saddle-girths all the way around the
lower turn, the Barney Williams filly a close
third. The last-named was challenged at this
soint by Waterford, and after a short struggle
cave way to her, Blondina still in the rear. As
they swung into the homestretch Bye-and-Bye
and Moderator were head and head, and in this
shape they came along until within a few jumps
of the wire, when the jeckers on Bye-sand-Bye
of the wire, when the jeckers on Bye-sand-Bye THE PIRST EVENT shape they came along until within a few jumps of the wire. when the jockey on Bye-and-Bye litted the filly's head, let go of her, and she finished winner by three-quarters of a length in 1:18%. Blondina tnird, Waterford fourth, and the Barney Williams filly last.

THE SUMMARY. OBICAGO JOCKEY AND TROTTING CLUB-COURSE, June 24.—The Ladies Stake, for 2-year-old fillies, 500 entrance, baif forfeit, the Club to add \$400. 5200 to second, third to save stake. Three-quar-ters of a mile.

8200 to second, third to save stake. Three-quarters of a mile:

B. F. Carter & Co.'s ch. f. Bye-and-Bye, by imp.

Bonnie Scotland—Ivy Leaf. Shelton 1

W. Cotrill's b. f. Moderator, by Buckden—
Cricket Hurd 2

B. F. Carter & Co.'s ch. f. Blondina, by imp.
Bonnie Scotland—Blondina. Burt 3

J. Ward's ch. f. Waterford, by Wanderer—
Magenia. Shaner 4

Phil Warren's ch. f., by Barney Williams, Lizzie Trigg. Green 5 Time-1:18%. THE WINNER.

THE WINNER.

Bye-and-Bye made her first bow to the public at Nashville on April 29 in the Ladies' Stake for 2-year-old fillies, one-half mile, and acored her first victory, beating Brunette, second, Sallie Mac, third, and five others in 0:50%. May 3, at the same place, she ran second to the great Kimbail in the Young America Stake, No. 2, five furlongs, beating Bancroft and four others in 1:45%. Bye-and-Bye then went to Louisville, where, May 21, she ran unplaced in the Louisville Ladies' Stake, one-half mile, won by Observanda in 0:49%. She made her next appearance at St. Louis June 14 in the Lucas Stake, three-fourths of a mile, and secured her second victory, beating Moderator, Manette, and four others in 1:17%. This was her last appearance until yesterday.

When the nine 8-year-old fillies that were to contest the Uaks came out they were the subject of considerable attention by the crowd, which expected great things of some of them, sepecially Liatunah, who was a strong fayorite in the pools on occount of her previous performances and known quality. As she galloped by the grand-stand in her preliminary canter the people cheered; she had a pisin, business-like look that pleased them. After the jockeys had weighed in and received a few words of instruction and warning from Col. Johnson, the fillies gathered at the half-mile pole, from which point they were to start, and stood there quietly chough, the drum tapping to a fife send-off at the first attempt. Liatunah was among the first to get away, and soon showed a length in from of the rest. She took the track at once, the others being well bunched, Lillian last. Going around the lower turn Florence B. and Experiment ran at the leader, but the bay filly shook them off casily enough, and surned into the stretch a length to the good. She held her own, with the others as they were, all the way to the stand, and as she event by it with her long, raking stride a cheer want up. At this point Florence B. was second,

Experiment third, and Clauda fourth. As they went around the turn Clauda started to better her position, but could do no more than capture third place from Florence B. The lot ran in these positions down the back-stretch, and at the half-mile pole Clauda made another run, passed Experiment, and made play for Lishtunah, but without success. By the time the lower turn was reached she was near enough to the leader to make another effort to reach the front, but Lishtunah made short work of her pretensions, coming away easily enough when called upon. She galloped slong easily, winning by two lengths in 2:4034.

THE SUMMARY.

SAND DAY—The Illinois Oaks. for 3-year-old fillies: \$50 entrance, half forfeit, \$1,000 added: \$200 to second, \$100 to third. One and one-half miles.

J. A. Grinstesd's b. f. Lishtunah, by John Mor-

miles. J. A. Grinstead's b. f. Liahtunah, by John Mor-

Liahtunah started seven times in her 2-year-old form, and won twice. She made her first appearance this season, May 22, in the Kentucky Oskis at Louisville, one and one-half miles, capturing this rich prize in easy style by two lengths, in 2:40½,—just one-fourth of a second faster than her race yesterday. Acalslen was second, Buckden Lass third, and twelve others ran unplaced. At the same meeting she ran fifth in the Merchants' Stake, one and one-eighth miles, for all ages, in the best field of hopes ever started in Kentucky. The race was won by Blac-Eyes in 1:55½, and had thirteen starters. Liahtunsh then came to Chicago and captured another prize yesterday.

THE MILE-HEAT RACE THE MILE-HEAT RACE

captured another prize yesterday.

THE MILE-HEAT RACE

for all ages was the last event on the programme, and was looked forward to with considerable interest, and did not disappoint expectation. Incommode was made a favorite in the pools, L'Argentine selling even with him, and the balance not so well thought of. Owing to the anxiety of the jockeys to get the best of each other in the send-off, there was some difficulty in effecting a start for the first heat. When the drum was tapped they were all in line. Kelso, who had the mount on L'Argentine, was the first to get off, and at once cut in and took the track. In the scuffie Incommode fell behind a place or two, but at the first turn the entire lot were bunched. L'Argentine still a neck ahead. From here home it was a cracking race, and no one could pick the winner. Kelso kept L'Argentine in the front rank, but there were others on even terms with her, Incommode beling especially dangerous. Down the home-stretch they came like a double team, the rest right at their heels. At the last jump L'Argentine's nose showed in front, and the heat was hers by a short head, Wah-ta-Wah third, Mollie Merrill fourth, Shortline fifth, Bosworth sixth, Bowstring seventh, Florence Payne eighth. Time, 1:45%.

For the second heat a good send-off was effected. Mollie Merrill ran into the lead before the lot were around the first turn, and held her position to the quarter, Bosworth being second, and the rest were bunched. L'Argentine was the last horse at this point, but soon ran through the neck and joined Incommode, who had fought his way to second place. Between here and the three-quarter pole Mollie Merrill fell back beaten, and the next pair took the track. They ran around the lower turn like a double team, but, coming into the home-stretch, Incommode drew away slightly, and, although Kelso punished L'Argentine severely, he could not gain on the leader, who won by half a leugth and under a strong pull. Time, 1:45%.

For the hird and deciding heat only incommode and L'Argentine ap

the richest programme ever offered in Chicago will be run, and that the attendance will be large there is scarcely a doubt. The principal event will of course be the Garden City Cup, a dash of two miles and a quarter, for all ages, and the starters comprise the best field that has come upon any track this season. This is saying a great deal, but such is the fact. The prize is a rich one, and from all parts of the Union there will be fleet steeds entered to win it. California makes a strong showing with the world-famous will be ficet steeds entered to win it. California makes a strong showing with the world-famous Mollie McCartby, Clara D., and Lottery; while to oppose them Kentucky sends her fastest fillies, Janet and Cammie F., while McHenry and Solicitor will also represent the Blue-Grass State. From far Minnesota Gov. Neptune has come to see what he can do with the other cracks, and Ohio sends its most prominent turfman, James Murphy, who has in Dave Moore and Edinburg a pair that any field may fear. They are sons of old John Harper's famous Longfellow, and on previous occasions have done their sire credit. The full list of startars is as follows, and it is one to be remembered:

bered:

Molite McCarthy,
Lottery,
Edinburg,
Janet,
Charles Howard,
Solicitor,
The selling race, for a purse of \$300, will also bring out a lot of good ones, their names and weights being as follows: Pomeroy, 97 pounds; Checkmate, 104 pounds: Bennett, 97 pounds; Lillian, 95 pounds; Kilbura 105 pounds; Joe Rowett, 95 pound; Matagords, 102 pounds; Sam Eckers, 85 pounds to the regular events, an extra

Eckers, 85 pounds.

In addition to the regular events, an extra race for a purse of \$250, one and one-half miles, has been-urranged, and the starters will include W. L. Mintzer, winner of the mile and a quarter dash last Monday; Lucifer, a near relative of Parole; Jim Bell, and Wah-ta-wah, that run in the purse race yesterday.

In the handicap, for all ages, for a purse of \$300, one mile, the starters will be Mollie Lee, 92 lbs.; Tom Grundy, 95; Grinstead's War Dame filly, 85; Frank Short, 90; America, 80; Lillian, 75; Dell, 75; Bennett, 95; Matagorda, 105; Good-Night, 95; Lamartine, 97; Lady D'Arcy, 100; War Onaisa, 98; Atheistane, 80; Bonnie Oaks, 85; Clemmie G., 100; Fred Rice, 95.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., June 24. The summer meeting of the Iri-State Trotting meeting was held today. The weather and the track were good and attendance fair.

First race, 2:50 class, \$800 in three purses; TOLEDO. sixteen entries, five starters.

The winner was the favorite in the pools at 20 to 4.

Second race, 3:29 class, purses the same as above; ten entries, seven starters. Oceana Chief the favorite. SUMMARY.

Tome-2:30; 2:28; 2:274; 2:28.

To-morrow's races are for the 2:34 and 2:20 classes, with fourteen entries in the former and six in the latter.

Rarus will trot against the best time on a half-mile track, -2:16, — which was made by him last year on this track.

CONEY ISLAND.

New YORK, June 24.—The Coney Island races were well attended to-day.

The first contest, five furiongs, for 2-year-olds, was between Mosquito and Minos, and was won by the latter in 1:0545.

The second race, the Seaside handicap, all ages, two miles, which was generally conceded to Bramble, was won by Wiltul, Gen. Phillips second, Gov. Hampton third, Bramble last. Time, 3:3446.

The next race, for 3-year-olds, mile and a quar-CONEY ISLAND.

ter, between George McCulloch and Una, was won by the former. Time, 2:15%.

The mile dash was won, by Warfield, Franklin second, Allevuer third, Balance All fourth. Time, 1:44%.

The steeple-chase was won by All Right, Resolute second, Wild Oats third. Time, 4:00.

THE ALEXANDER TARK.

THE ALEXANDER TARM.

A correspondent of the New York Nun recently paid a vigit to the great Alexander farm, in Kentucky, and from his interesting letter concerning it the following extracts are made:

Driving across the farm for a mile or so, over hill and dale and broad acres. I entered a grove of stately forest trees surrounding the commodious cottage of ol. Louis Brodhead, Mr. Alexander's sgent. A cordial greeting from Col. Brodhead, and a nicely cooked supper from Martia, the nousekeeper, produced a homelike feeling at once.

While onjoying a chat with Col. Brodhead, after supper, i noticed a well-filled bookcase in the sitting-room, and thereby hung two talls. They were horse-tails. One had brushed files from Bay Leaf, and the other from Lexington, the great son of Boston. Lexington passed most of the days of his long life on his farm, and sent from it more winners than any other sire in America.

I saked the Colonel if he knew how the record of Kentucky horses stood in the fastiest and most creditable performances.

He had not figured it down, but believed the preponderance was greatly in Kentucky's favor.

ponderance was greatly in Kentucky's favor.

An examination showed that after the uncertain dash of half a mile, and the equally uncertain scramble of five furlongs, all the fastest races at all distances up to a four-mile run are placed to the credit of Kentucky-bred racers, while of the whole list of 187 creditable performances, 134 add to the renown of the blue-grass section.

"Colonel, how many winners have you sent from this farm!" I inquired.

The Colonel, who is a handsome young man, reclined back in his easy chair in a thouchtful attitude, while the smoke from his meerschaum curled over his expansive förehead.

"Well," he said after the lapse of a minute, "there was Harry Bassett, the Duke of Magenta, Asteroid, Norfolk, Vauxhall, Foster, Kingtisber, Watson, Bayonet, Beacon, Bayswater, Syplock, Gen. Duke, Garrick, Heimbold, Joe Daniels, Wild Ide, Rutherford, Fellowcraft, Sprinzbok, Abd el Kadir, Pride of the Village, Zoo Zoo, Baden Baden, Tasmania, Mate, Lizze Lucas, Madge, Spendinrift, Trinidad, Brigand, Planet, Atilla, Katie Pease, Dickens, Spartan, Maiden (dam of Parole), etc.

"The Travers Stake for the past fifteen years," continued the Colonel, "has been won nine times by the get of our old Anstralian, maxing twelve out of the fifteen." (This was before Spendinrift, an Anstralian, was pulled out of the race in Jerome Park on the last day of May).

"The winners of other great stakes," continued the Colonel, "average over half for Woodburn stallions. The Saratoga Cup has been scored to our credit eleven times out of fifteen. When you come to the long races, it is Australian and Lexington stock all through. There have been more 4-mile winners by Australian than by any other horse. The general impression is that Lexingtons hold the lead, while the fact is, that seven Australians have all won in 4-mile races unider 7:335%, while only nine have won from all other sires.

Early the next morning Col. Brodhead ordered his deadle team and light wagon to be brought to the cottage. After breskfast we started t

H. Vanderbiit paid \$22,000 for Maud S. last year. Wedgewood, a great brown salainon, Syears old, sired by Belmont, appeared full of life, eager to break away from the stable-boy's strong grasp, Wedgewood has trotted the Woodburn track, which so graded up and down as to develop all the muscles of the trotters, as they are exercised over it, in \$1:24%; and has gone over the Lexington Fair Association track in 2:23%. Among the sires of note in the 2:30 list for 1878, eleven were bred or owned at Woodbara. The list of broodmares, colts, and filies is an uncommonly rich one. From the trotting to the racing stables there is a

him one of the kings of the turf and the sire of many winners.

Pat Malloy, who resembles Lexington more than any other of his sons, came out with a bound that suggested a thick tree as a good piace to view him from. Pat is a bright bay, with the straight hind legs and general strong conformation of his sire. Pat is now the sire of a score of winners. The 3-year-old Lord Murphy stands at the head of the list, he having saptured the Louisville Derby last month from a field of good ones.

Asteroid, another majestic bay, son of Lexington, with a high rank among winning sires, evinced a strong determination to air his hoofs and explore the adjacent sields.

"That horse," remarked Mr. Brodhead, "is 18 years old. He never lost a race in his running days. Like the Duke of Magents, he was never pushed, and his speed is an unknown quantity."

King Alfonso, a royal bay stailion of 7 years, by imp. Phaeton (sire of Ten Brock), gave the trainer all he could do to control him. He showed great propelling power.

"That have here they don't know in the East,"

rainer all he could do to control him. He showed great propelling power.

"There's a horse they don't know in the East," said Col. Brodhead. "He beat Ten Broeck in the Leger."

Liston, another son of Phaeton, foaled in 1874, danced around, his bay coat shining like silk as the rays of the sun struck it through the branches of the trees. He is large and well built, with tremendous second thighs.

PEDESTRIANISM.

O'LEARY VS. CROSSLAND.

This evening at 8 o'clock, in the Exposition
Building, Daniel O'Leary and Peter Crossland
will begin their great walk for the seventy-five hour championship of the world and a stake o bour championship of the world and a stake of \$10,000. The recent wonderful performance of Weston in England has renewed the interest in pedestrianism hereabouts, and the contest between O'Leary—the best walker the world ever saw—and Crossland, who is recognized as England's champion, and who has defeated the Chicago man on a previous occasion, while also suffering a defeat at his hands, will doubtless draw large crowds to the Exposition Building. The contest will be a bons fide one in every respect, and O'Leary says he never went into one on which he felt that so much depended.

BASE-BALL. CINCINNATI VS. CHICAGO.

CINCINNATI, June 24.—The first meeting of the season between the Chicago and Cincinnati Clubs took place at the Ball Park here this afternoon in the presence of 1,200 people. The result was a victory for the home club, to the surprise of the popular judgment, which had been led by the success of Chicago and the fail-ure of Cincinnati to expect a further loss of their games this week. Neither club was in the best shape. Jim White could not catch, and Dalrympic, the strongest batter of the visitors, was laid off. The visitors played a marvelous game in the field, but were powerless at the bat against Will White's pitching. Seven of them struck out—Peters and Shaffer twice each. One fielding error only was committed,—that by Quest in the last inning,—and cost nothing. Cincinnati batted hard and fortunately. Dickerson twice made a three-baser, and came flome on a sacrifice hit. The two runs in the last inn-ing were made on hits by Barnes, J. White, and Kelly. All four runs were earned. The game caused profound excitement. THE SCORE.

Cincinnati.	B	1	12	1 8	14	B
Hotaling, c. f	0	1		1		-
Barnes, S. S		3	3	1	4	
Kelly, C	0	1	1	7	3	1
Dickerson, L. f	20	20		4	0	1
Foley, 3 b	1 0	Õ	O	40	1	î
White, W., p	0	0	0		6	0
Total.	-	-8	-	27		3
Chleago.	l iii		13	20	10	9
Flint, c	1	20	4	5	24	0
Peters, s. s	0	1	1	20	1	0
	1 201	0	0	13	0	0
Shaffer, r. f	0	0	0			0
Larkin, p	of		0	0	2	0
Gore, c. f	0	1	1			0
Hankinson, l. f	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	. 5	7	27	14	1
Innnigs- 1 2 3 4	5	8	7	8	9	展
Cincinnati 0 1 0 0	0	0	0	1	2-	-4

CLEVELAND DEFEATS BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 24.—The game between the Buffalos and Clevelands was witnessed by 1,000 spectators, and was a fine exhibition. Cleveland completely outfielded the home nine, while their batting was the strongest. Kennedy appeared behind the bat for the first time in three weeks, having been laid off with a broken finger. His catching and Force's playing were the special features of the game. The Buffalos scored a run in the first inning on called balls, Kennedy's passed ball, and Clapp's single to right. In the third, Force's hit, Phillips' failure to hold Glasscock's assist, and Richardson's double-bagger gained two runs for the local team, one being earned. The Clevelands got their first run in the fourth on a hit by Glasscock, Fulmer's error, and Warner's two-bagger. The visitors scored three in the sixth on Fulmer's muff, McGonigle's muff, and Crowley's passed ball, wild throws, and hits by Warner and Strief. Clapp broke a finger in the third inning and had to retire in favor of Crowley, McGonigle going to right.

Innings.— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 CLEVELAND DEPEATS BUFFALO.

gle going to right.

Innings — 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Buffalo 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3

Cleveland ... 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 4

Earned run—Buffalo 1.

Two-base hits—Richardson, Phillips, Warner, Two-base hits—Richardson, Phillips, Warner, Hornning.

First base on errors—Buffalo. 1; Cleveland, 3.

First base on balls—Force, Strief, Richardson.

Struck out—Buffalo. 9; Cleveland, 1.

Balls called—On Galvin, 36; on McCormick, 125.

Strikes called—Off Galvin, 13; off McCormick, 18.

Double plays—Fulmer, Walker, and Force; Carey and Phillips.

Passed balls—Kennedy, 1; Crowley, 1.

Wild pitch—Galvin, 1.

Total bases—Buffalo, 9; Cleveland, 12.

Errors—Buffalo, 8; Cleveland, 4.

Time—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

Umpire—C. Gillian.

PROVIDENCE DEFEATS BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PROVIDENCE DEFEATS BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, June 24.—The first game between the Boston and Providence Clubs in this city drew together an audience of about 2,500, and it did not seem to surprise anybody that the Bostons were beaten 4 to 1. They were outlived completely. Foley was batted for fifteen total bases, but Ward did not suffer much. The best points of the game were two quick, accurate throws by Snyder, the first of which caught Hines napping at third, and York at first; a fine double play by Houck and Morrill in the third; a running catch by McGeary; rill in the third; a running catch by McGeary; and long flys by Jones, O'Rourke, and York.

nd York.
Strikes called—On Foley, 28; on Ward, 12.
Umpire—Mr. Ferguson.
OTHER GAMES.

UTICA, June 24.—Nationals, 8; Uticas, 5. Championship.
SPRINGFIELD. Mass., June 24.—Spingfields, 22; Manchesters, 2. Championship.

THE OAR. UNIVERSITY BOAT-BACE. PHILADELAHIA, June 24.—The Inter-Collegiste boat-race was won by the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia second, Princeton third.

MASONIC.

mares, colts, and allies is an uncommonly rich of mares, colts, and allies is an uncommonly rich of the collection of the state of the farm.

From the trotting to the racing stables there is a long drive winding down and around quite a hill.

Jong drive winding down and around quite a hill.

A pair of large untiers were nailed over the door of the stall at the upper end of the racing stable.

Those antiers, "remarked, Col. Brodhead, "were sent from California to Mr. Alexander to be blaced over the stable door of Lexington. Lexington occupied that stall nearly twenty years."

The stall was empty when I looked into it. It was plus and ordinary. In fact, the whole stable arroundings were almost shabby. A stranger would never imagine that it had been the home of Lexington for twenty years, and now holds sires of Lexington for twenty years, and now holds sires of world-wide renown.

The stall was empty when I looked into it. It was an old custom," said Col. Brodhead, "to nail a pair of satilers in front of the fastest boat on the Mississippi. The antiers were placed over Lexington's door to carry out this idea."

This reminded me of something Mr. F. B. Harper had said the day before, while I was looking at a pair of antiers in front of the fastest boat on the Mississippi. The antiers were placed over Lexington's door to carry out this idea."

This reminded me of something Mr. F. B. Harper had said the day before, while I was looking at a pair of horns," remarked Mr. harper, "were from a buck killed by Mr. Weyman Dickson, of Yazoo, Miss. Mr. Dickson was the owner of Belie of the Mead. But them are not the horns that where the horse that should be over Ten Broeck's door. There for the Mead. But them are not the horns have never been soit; but the figures have been pulled down."

While I was thinking over this matter of the antiers, Col. Brodhead had the noble old horse have been pulled down."

While I was thinking over this matter of the antiers, Col. Brodhead had the noble old horse have been pulled down."

While I w

To-day was spent in hearing the reports of committees. To-night a Lodge of Sorrow met in commemoration of the life and Masonic services of the late Past Grand Master, the Hon. Frank Welch, who died last September while repre-senting Nebraska in Congress. The attendance was much larger than usual.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Springfield, Ill., June 24.—The Masonic St. John's Association of Sangamon County held their annual picnic and celebration at Pleasant Plains, west of this city, to-day, and it was Plains, west of this city, to-day, and it was largely attended by the fraternity and others. Lodges were in attendance from Virginia, Pana, Jacksonville, Taylorville, Springfield, Athens, Petersburg, Pleasant Plains, Ashland, and other points. Secretary of State Harlow was the orator of the day, and addresses were made by J. H. Matheny, R. L. McGuire, and the Hone William T. Vandeventer, of Taylorville.

CARLINVILLE, ILL.

Apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., June 24.—St. John's Day was celebrated by the Masonic fraternity of this county by a picnic held at Bailey's Grove, near this city. A large delegation of prominent Masons from Bunker Hill, Dorchester, Gillespie, Brighton, Shipman, and Carlinville were present with their families. Speeches were made by Judge William R. Welch, of this city, the Hon. John I. Rınaker, and the Hon. A. N. Haney, of Bunker Hill. The attendance was very zoof, and the occasion was one long to be remembered by those participating.

KEOKUK, IA. Special Dispaich to The Tribune.

Krokuk, Ia., June 24.—The Masons of this city celebrated St. John's Day this evening with a public installation of officers, a banquet, and a ball. There were delegations from neighbor ing cities, and the affair was largely attended and a very brilliant one socially. The colored citizens to the number of 300 went on an excur sion to Memphis, Mo., to witness the installa-tion of the officers of three new lodges of col-ored Masons recensly organized in that locality.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. New York, June 24 .- Arrived, the steamsh Gallia, from Liverpool.

London, June 24.—Steamships Mosel and Devonia, from New York, and Bavarian, from Boston, have arrived out. New York, June 24.—Arrived, State of In-diana, from Glasgow.

Arms and Ammunition.

A writer in the Springfield (Ill.) Register, in conversation with Adj.-Gen. Hilliard, after the visit of the latter to the Arsenal at Rock Island, obtained from him the following information:

"A part of his business to Rock Island was to secure 200,000 musket-cartridges for the State

militia from the United States Government anthorities. Of these cartridges 100,000 have been distributed to the militia in Chicago, and the remainder are asfely held in reserve for an emergency. He said that he had not been able to draw any batteries for the use of the artillery companies which are asking permission to organise; and he would not admit or deny that he had obtained the use of a quantity of breechloading muskets. He was extremely reticent, as becomes a State officer, and made the usual plea that it is incompatible with the public isterest for the public so know what the public servants are doing."

returned the General's visit by coming in state to see him at our Palace of Saranrom. This we were told was a most unusual honor, and was intended as the highest compliment it was in his Majesty's power to bestow. A

Colonel, waited at the gate to receive the King in his father's name.

The General, as I have said, waited at the foot of the marble steps, and, as the King advanced, shook hands with him cordially and led him to the reception room. The King was dressed in simple Siamese costume, wearing the decoration of Siam, but not in uniform. Mr. Alabaster, the interpreter, stood behind the King and the General. The King, who spoke Siamese, said he hoped that the General had found everything comfortable for himself and party in the Saronrom Palace.

General. The King, who spoke Siamese, said he hoped that the General had found everything comfortable for himself and party in the Saronrom Falace.

The General said that nothing could be more agreeable than the hospitality of the Prince.

The King said that he hoped that the General if he wanted anything, to see any part of Siam, go anywhere, or do anything, would express the wish, as he would feel it a great privilege to give him anything in his kingdom.

Gen. Grant said he appreciated the King's kindness and thanked him.

The King, after a pause, said that Gen. Grant's visit was especially agreeable to him, because, not only in his own reuga, but before, Siam had been under obligations to the United States. Siam saw in the United States not only a great but a friendly Power, which did not look upon the East with any idea of agrandizement, and to whom it was always pleasant to turn for counsel and advice. More than that, the influence of most of the Americans who had been in the Government's service had been of value to the State. The efforts of the missionaries to spread a knowledge of the arts and sciences, of machinery and of medicine, among the Siamese had been commendable. The King was glad to have the opportunity of saying this to one who had been the United Magistrate of the American people.

Gen. Grant responded that the policy of the United States was a policy of non-intervention in everything that concerned the internal affairs of other nations. It had become almost a traditional policy, and experience confirmed its wisdom. The country needed all the energies of the own people for its development, and its only interest in the East was to do what it could to benefit the people, especially in opening markets for American perfected with the commendations bestowed upon American products; and, although the market was as yet a small which the Consequence of the content of the people of the trade with the Consequence and the people of the trade with the Consequence and the people of the trade with the Cons

mendations bestowed upon American productal and, although the market was as the case and one, there was the East wonds of the corrain est one. There was the field to the corrain of the country. Siam was a small country, with limited resources, and she knew that she could not contend with the great foreign Powers. Consequently she always depended unon the justice and good will of foreign Powers. This sometimes led to their appearing to consent or to submit to some things which, under other circumstances and by other and greater nations, would not be endured. In the end, however, it worked right, and Slam, looking back over her relations with the Great Powers. This sometimes led to their appearing to consent or the correct of the country. Since and the King asked Gen. Grant and that there had been a large emigration of the wash of the country. The King asked whether the Chinese population with the continuous with the Great Powers. Found, on the whole, no reason for regret. In the main these rations with the Great powers found to the Chinese in America. The General said that this was one of the difficulties,—one that most offended the moral sense of people at h

The treneral asked whether it was not possi-

CHIN-CHIN.

Conversation Between Gen. Grant and the King of Slam. Bungkek Correspondence New York Hereid. At 3 o'clock on the 15th of April the King

state call from a King is evidently an event in Bangkok, and long before the hour the space in front of the palace was filled with curious Siamese and Chinese, heedless of the rain, waiting to gaze upon the celestial counof preparation. First came a guard, which formed in front of the palace; then a smaller guard, which formed in the palace-yard, from the gate to the porch; then a band of music, which stood at the rear of the inner guard; then ame attendants carrying staves in their hands to clear the street and give warning that the King was coming, that the street should be abandoned by all, so that Majesty should have unquestioned way. Then came a squadron of the Royal Body-Guard in a scarlet uniform, under the command of a Royal Prince. The King sat in a carriage alone, on the back seat, with two Princes with him, who sat with two Princes with him, who sat on front seats. His Royal Highness, our host, and the members of the house-hold arrayed themselves in state garments, the Prince wearing a coat of purple silk. The General and his party wore evening dress, as worn at home on occasions of ceremony. When the trumpets announced the coming of the King, the General, accompanied by the Prince, the members of his bousehold, and our party, came to the foot of the stairs. Col. Grant, wearing the uniform of a Lieutenant-Colonel, waited at the gate to receive the King in his father's name.

ble for the King to visit the United States and see the country. Such a visit would have a good effect, and he himself would be delighted to have the opportunity of entertaining his Majesty in the United States and returning some of the hospitalities he was now enjoying.

The King thanked the General for the invitation, but said a King of Siam was King for life He did not have the felicity which had fallend upon the General of being able after a term of years to lay down office. So long a journey was impossible, and he was so young when the crown devolved upon him that he did not have the opportunity of foreign travel which had been given to Princes of other countries. He was sorry this had not been possible, as he desired nothing so much as to see other nations, and more especially the United States. He had made a visit to India, and was much interested in that country.

The flamant referred to India as a most interested.

was sorry time and not been possible, as he desired nothing so much as to see other nations, and more especially the United States. He had made a visit to India, and was much interested in that country.

The senseral referred to India as a most interesting fecuntry. The talk then ran as to travel in India, the King asking the General as to his route and the cities be had seen. "In India," said the General. "you see one nation governing another. In Stam you see an Oriental nation governing itself. That was what especially interested him in Stam, and the succeas of the Government nere, its enlightenment and progress, were most gratifying. He had seen nothing in the East more so."

Gen. Grant then referred to education in the United States and to the fact that the Siamese Government had sent some of the young men to Germany and Engisud for education. He suggested to his Majesty that it would be well to send some of these young men to American colleges. Other nations had done so, ruling families in Europe as well, notably the Chinese and Japanese. We had sulendid schools in the United States, and the young men would return home with a better idea of the American people and the country. The King might depend upon these young men having the best reception; not merely agood education and careful training, but every personal courtesy.

The King said that he had sent several young men to England and Germany. He had intended sending several to the United States. Circumstances prevented his doing so. The Government had done as much in this way as it could afford at prasent. When the question arose again he would remember what the General had said on the subject.

The talk then ran upon the weather, which the King said was most unusual. He did not remember a rainy senson setting in so severely as Mr. Borie had been brave enough to come so far away from home as Siam, and asked whether the ex-Secretary had suffered on the trip. Mr. Borie said the only disease from which he suffered was one which could not be controlled,—adva

APPELLATE COURT. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 24.—In the Appellate Court, Fourth District, to-day, a number of formal orders and motions were entered. The cases of Price et al. vs. The People, appeal from Champaign, was argued by the Hon. W. A. Day for appellant, and taken by the Court. The case of Westbury, Assignce of the Farmers' & Merchants' Bank of Mattoon, as the estate of M. J. Ferguson, deceased, was argued by O. B. Ficklin and J. W. Craig for appellants and M. W. Peterson and J. A. Connolly for appellees, and taken by the Court. and taken by the Court.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyas has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyas is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate atomach. Nothing eise mats a fiesh and blood and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality is which medication or ordinary autrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyas is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

Chas. Gossage

& Co.

At Greatly Reduced Prices! These Goods are manufactured to our special order from Real Shetland Wool, at the celebrated fac-

tories of F. WILKINSON & CO. Chilwell, England,

And are in every way superior to American-made Goods. Elegant for use at Seaside and Summer Resorts. Llama Lace Points and Jackets

At very Low Prices, to close. Chas. Gossage & Co.



SULPHUE SOAP.

GLENN'S

and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expensive Sulphur Batha. It will heal Ulcers and Sores.

Persons employing it have no need to resort to Sulphur Springs for bathing purposes. It is as desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTH ING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious and Grocers Diseases. It is also valuable as an injection.

As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more desirable than any cosmetics.

TALL PRECELES, PINPLES, and BLOTCHES FILE SOA Pt and this farmous remedy has been counterfeited.

C.N. CRITTENTON, Sele Prop., N.T. is endorsed by the Medical fratarnity.

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

Gives a Good, Clear Complexion

PHILADRIPHIA, Pa., July 8, 1877. H. R. Stevens, Boston:

Dear Sir—The great benefit I have received from the use of Vegetine induces me to give my testimony in its favor. For several years my face has been covered with pimples, which caused me nuch annovance, and, knowing it to be a blood disease, I consulted a number of dectors, and also tried many preparations without obtaining any benefit, ustil I commenced taking Vegetine, and before I had used the first bottle I saw I had the right medicine. I have used three bottles and find my health much improved, my humor entirely cured. You're respectfully,

1130 Carpentar-st.

VEGETINE.

Reports from Ottawa,

OTTAWA, Canada, Dec. 31, 1878.

Mr. H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.:

Sir—I have used your Vegetine in my family for several years, and consider it an invaluable medicine. I most cheerfully recommend its use to those desiring a safe and effectual remedy for diseases of the stomach and impurities of the blood. I may add that I have advocated its use to several of my friends and acquaintances with the most graffying and satisfactory results. Very respectfully your, MRS. W. G. PHRILEY.

No one can doubt the truthfulness of the above certificate, coming from so responsible and industrial parties. Mr. Perley is the senior member of the firm of Perley & Puttee, one of the largest and most extensive lumber firms in America.

VEGETINE

Cures Scrofula.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 17, 1877. H. R. Stovens:

Dear Sir-I can cheerfully recommend your Vegetine as the "Great Blood Purifier." I have been alling from Scrotnia for years and was cured by your Vegetine. I keep it constantly on hand te keep my bowels regular, and am constantly recommending it to all whom I hear needing a remedy like yours. Truly yours,

JOHN MOGETTIGAN.

Being personally acquainted with Mr. McGetti-gan, I can vouch for him as being reliable in hir statement, as I have sold him Vegetine.

DR. J. W. ABEL,

Druggist, 1024 Beach-st.

VEGETINE

H. R. Stevens, Boston:

Dear Sir—I will do all I can in regard to the Vegetine, which has been the saving of my life, and I
believe thousands of others. It is good for General
Debility and all Female Weaknesses, and will give
life, vigor, and strength to both saves. Yours,
with respect.

MRS. SUMNER WALTON.

VEGETINE. A TOUR

Druggist's Report. PHILADELPHIA, July 6, 1877. H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.;
We have sold your Vegetine for some years passand our customers recommend it as being the besund safest. "Blood Purifier" in use. We have sold many articles of the same description, but Vegeting gives the most universal satisfaction. We alway recommend it with confidence.

HANSELL BROS.,
Druggista, 1626 Market-st.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.

Vegetine Is Sold by All Druggists CLOAKS AND SUITS. Better than fleece-lined gloves to keep your skin smooth and hands from chapping is Caswell's Camphor-Ice Lotion. Buck & Rayuer.

REDUCTIONS **CLOAK** and **SUI**

DEPARTMENT.

Cashmere, Drap d'Ete, Camel's Hair and Silk Talmas, newest shapes, trimmed with Silk, Satin, Calais Lace, and Marabout Fringe,

Marked down from 15 to 16

"" 18 to 12

"" 28 to 20

And Garments worth \$35 and \$40 to \$25. to \$25. Blk Cashmere Sacques from \$8 to \$4

" " " 9 to 8

Black All-Wool Bunting Suits, trimmed with Satin, reduced to Our stock of Lawn Suits is the largest in Chicago, at prices ranging from \$2 to \$18.

THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR SKIN DISEASES 25 cts. a Cabe A Beautifier of the Complexion. 3 Cakes 70 c. It renders the Cuticle Healthful, Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expensive Sniphur Baths. It is by fail from

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases HAIR REVIVIUM, For restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequalited), 50 Cents. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute. 25 Cents. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (instantaneous), 50 Cents.

BOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Composition and Oratory.

Northwestern, Lake Forest, and Chicago Universities.

Installation of Warden Stevens Parker at Racine College.

CORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY. The fourth day's exercises of the Commencement week of the Northwestern University be gan yesterday morning with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Barnes. The order of exercises for the morning was the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University. Mr. Orrington H. Lunt presided, and Mr. J. G. Hamilton per-formed the duties of Secretary. On the calling of the roll it seemed doubtful

if a quorum could be mustered, but thirteen Trustees were finally got together in the lecture room, where the proceedings were had, at the bour of 9 o'clock, the time appointed for sion to begin. The minutes of the Executive Committee meetings during the past year were read and approved.

There being few members present, it was bought judicious to take a recess of half an

hour to await fresh arrivals.

The first business in order after the recess was the report of the acting President of the Faculty, Oliver Marcy, LL.D.

This report includes a history of the University from the beginning and its present condition. Prof. Marcy says in the course of his lengthy report:

versity from the beginning and its present condition. Prof. Marcy says in the course of his lengthy report:

Ten college years have passed since instruction was first given in University Hall. The history of the University for this decade presents many instructive facts, which should guide us in making provision for the future. It is proper on this occasion to call to mind some of the most prominent facts in this history.

The catalogue of 1868-9 names no presiding officer in the Faculty. At that time the University contained no College of Medicine, no College of Law, and no Woman's College. The Garrett Biblical Institute was mentioned in the catalogue only in connection with the item of board. The preparatory students were not listed in the catalogue of the College. A charter had been obtained for the Evanston Academy, and it was strongly urged that the University Truestees should relinquist. the Preparatory School entirely. There were seventy-three students in College, including eleven in selected studies. The catalogue states that there were 132 students listed in the Preparatory School the previous year. A large proportion of these 132 students were from the town, and included such lass as now attend the public school.

The policy of individuality and separate action had been pushed to the extreme. The University was small and weak. Dr. Haven was elected President in June, 1868, and the policy of consolidation and co-operation was introduced. Before the active of the University, and women were admitted to stress the College courses. Twenty thousand volumes were made for a Department of Law.

Dr. Fouler was elected President in October, 1872, and in the catalogue for §374 there are detailed six Colleges, a Conservatory of Music, and a Preparatory School as departments of the University. The total number of students for the year was 866. In 1869 the library, and arrangements were made for a Department of Law.

Dr. Fouler was elected President in October, 1872, and in the catalogue for §374 there are detailors

much attention. It was, perhaps, without a parallel.

The Faculty being now reduced to a minimum as the insurces will permit, the vacant chairs in the Faculty should be filled. And right here, those who determine the destines of the institution have the gravest responsibilities. The character and reputation of an educational institution depends apon the character of the Faculty and their ability to do good work. As water will not rise above its source, so the reputation of an institution will not use above the reputation of an institution will not use above the reputation of its Faculty.

Imperiant as it is to have good, wise, and generous men in the Board of Trustees, the future of the University depends much more upon the manner in which the chairs of the Faculty are filled, than the manner in which the vacancies in the Board of Trustees are filled. We fear that the Methodist Church is wasting her energies and making her achoods of small results and burch is wasting her energies and mak-ots of small repute among her own establishing a multitude of public

The number of students in attendance culminated in 1874. Since that time the number has been gradually growing less. From 1875 to 1876, the mistore. Since that time the number has been gradually growing less. From 1875 to 1876, the diminution was 20 per cent. The question should be asked if it is not our duty to gave a broader scope to the school, and provide more liberally for instruction. Unless the so-called colleges are really academies, it is a fact that our Church, in this part of the country, has lost its hold on intermedists education, or that education which lies between the common school and the college. Very many young men and young women—a greater number than those who go through college—desire only an academic education, which shall fit them to study medicine, or law, or theology, or to teach in the public schools, or to take their place among the more intelligent class of business-men. We need this emlargement, first, for the sake of the College. There are multitudes of young men and young women in the families of well-to-do farmers and other classes of people, who have no desire to pursue a course of study because they are ignorant of it. They have not come in contact with it and do not know its pleasures and its possibilities. If they could be drawn to Evanston for an academic course, they would come to desire a college sourse, they would come to desire a college course. We need it, secondly, to secure the interest and sympathy of the children of the Church. The State educates at her Normal Schools many of the children of our Church. Many more children of the Church are educated at State colleges and institutions belonging to other denominations, because of convenience in locality or free tuition; and some give their patronage to other schools from motives not as commendable as these. If these children are not lost to the Church they are lost to the educational interests of the Church. The sympathics of the influential man or woman are with the school at which he received his instruction. The school becomes a second mother to handownort.

andcomfort.

The report of the Librarian, Horace G. Lunt, was also read, containing items of no special public interest, save the mention of the fact of the donation of 795 volumes, formerly the property of Oliver A. Willard, deceased. These books embrace a large number of selected works, comprising histories of early times of the State of Illinois and of the West, and a large number of miscellaneous works.

The report of the Tressurer was also read and approved. The report shows:

Cash on hand June 1, 1878 \$ 586.63 Cash received from agent to date 91, 584.45

\$13,000.00 271.05 \$12, 788, 95 16, 700, 78 8, 491, 59 983, 62 Interest... Laberatory... University grounds... 234.95 135.00 21.73 5,000.00 21.00 ond interest.... eneral interest... Voman's College... Voman's College...

\$33, 227, 66

adopted.

Air. Frake presented a resolution excluding the members of the press and all people not members of the Board of Trustees from these meetings. He advocated the adoption of the resolution in a few remarks, calling attention to the manner in which a crowd of promiscoons persons affected their deliberations. The resolution was lost, and the meeting adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock.

At 3 o'clock Dr. N. S. Davis made a report of the work of the Chicago Medical College, a branch of the University. During the last year them, had been 156 students and thirty-nine

lege was in a good financial condition, and there was every prospect of future success. The report was accepted by the meeting.

The Auditor, Mr. J. K. Batsford, presented his report, showing that the books and accounts had been examined and found correct.

Mr. Bradwell, from the Committee on the Union College of Law, made a report instructing the officers of that institution to incur no expense except such as could be paid out of the receipts from the students; also, that the law students might attend any other classes of the University while members of the College of Law; also that a committee be appointed to confer with the Chicago University upon the subject of the incorporation of the College of Law.

subject of the incorporation of the Conge of Law.

Mrs. Willard, from the Committee on the Woman's College, reported that there was little new to be said concerning the Woman's College, but it was to be regretted that the matter of the home influence of the College was not better understood by the people at large.

The Committee on Lands made a report, as also did other committees, of not much interest to the public.

The Committee on Lands made a report, as also did other committees, of not much interest to the public.

Dr. Davis, from the Financial Committee, presented the annual subscription to meet the deficiency caused by the expenses of the year. He said there had been \$2,600 subscribed, with the understanding that it was not valid until \$6,000 had been volunteered for this purpose. He spoke encouragingly of the future, and thought the University would succeed in getting over its difficulties.

Mr. Goodrich made some interesting remarks upon the condition of the University. The difficulty was that they had been growing too fast. It took time to build up a college like Harvard or Yale. This institution was but 20 years old. Yet its progress had been so great that it gave shundant promise for time to come.

Dr. Hatfield, Dr. N. S. Davis, and others made remarks upon the financial status of the institution, counseling moderation and conservatism in the management of its affairs.

Dr. Morcy, from the Committee on Tuition, made a report recommending among other things that the sons and daughters of ministers who are holding positions as regular pastors be charged only half rates. This recommendation, apparently a benevolent and highly philanthropic one, caused a vast deal of talk. Some one suggested that this would cut off the lightning-rod peddlers and insurance agents who traveled around the country and sometimes preached. Some were in favor of making no exceptions, on the broad ground that there was no reason why a preacher should be granted unusual favors any more than gentlemen of any other professios. The recommendation of this

exceptions, on the broad ground that there was no reason why a preacher should be granted unusual favors any more than gentlemen of any other profession. The recommendation of this Committee, that students studying for the ministry should receive half rates, was adopted.

The Chairman appointed Messrs. Goodrich, Frake, and Botsford as a Committee on Nominations, and the gentlemen named retired to perform their duties.

The Executive Committee recommended that the degree of Batchelor of Arts be conferred upon the following-named persons: Edward Carte Adams. Isaac Emens Adams, Charles Edgar Cook, Dexter Park Dobelson, William Alfred Hamilton, Henry Bixby Hemenway, William Thomas Hobart, George Henry Horsmell, William B. Leach, Spencer Lewis, Jesse Moore, James Tyson Musgrova, William Henry Wait, and Isabella Ball Webb. The recommendations of the Committee were concurred in. The Committee also recommended that the honorary degrees be conferred on the following-named persons: S. C. McPherris, A. B., L. L. B.; T. B. Hitton, D. B., B. D.; John Currer, A. B., B. D.; F. Scott, A. B., L. L. B.; F. M. Taylor, A. B.; Winfield Scott Matthew, Charles Pinckney Wheeler; also, Master of Arts (ad eundem) on the following-named persons: R. D. Shepard, A. B., A. M.; H. L. Bartlett, A. B. A. M. Master of Arts—M. D. Emell, I.L. B.; J. C. Ambrose, Ll. B.; H. M. Laney, M. D. Doctor of Divinity—C. C. Stratton, A. B., A. M., President of the University of the Pacific; Weeley G. Waters, A. B., A. M. The recommendation of the degree of M. A. for John Kraitz, A. B. was postponed for one year.

The Committee recommended the recognition of

The Committee recommended the recognition of H. F. Fish as Professor of Etnics and Evidences of Christianity in the University. This recommendation was subsequently withdrawn.

The former officers of the University were reelected, and also the old Board of Trustees, with the change of Otis Hardy for Charles Busby, and Philander Smith for George C. Cook. The Board then adjourned sine die.

In the evening the orations for the Kirk prize of \$100 came off, and attracted a large assembly. The decision of the judges will probably not be announced until next week.

At Lake Forest University sesterday the time was devoted to oral examinations, the Freshman class in Homer, the Sophomores in Rhetoric and the Juniors in Psychology and English Lit erature. These examinations were conducte under the supervision of committees represent-ing the Board of Trustees and the Synod of Northern Illinois. In the evening, at the church, occurred the Junior exhibition of the class or 1880. The programme opened with selections from "Feramors," as a duet, by Miss Warne and H. R. Anderson, after which the latter rendered "Die Zufriedenheit." Mr. Fred L. Forbes delivered an oration on "The Swies Republic," Miss Josephine L. White read an essay entitled livered an oration on "The Swiss Republic," Miss Josephine L. White read an essay entitled "The Heroines of the Grecian Drama," and William O. Forbes orated on "John Hampden refusing to pay the ship-money." After more music by Mr. Anderson, Miss Lottie E. Skinner read **a interesting essay on "Tennyson's Ideal of Woman," and Charles F. Ward delivered an oration on "The Age of Pericles." The exercises were closed with an instrumental duet by Miss Warne and Mr. Anderson.

At Ferry Hall likewise during the morning the usual examinations were in progress. In the afternoon occurred the class-day exercises of the graduating class, when the young ladies gave vent to the pent-up spirits of an entire school year. The school-room was beautifully decorated with evergreens, the names of the graduates and the motto of the class, "Ad Nostram Potentiam." being especially prominent on the walls. The following is the programme, which elicited shouts of laughter and frequent applantse: Salutatory, Miss Anna Campbell, Fairfield, Ia.; class instory, Miss Jessie Yost, Centre Point, Ia.; poem, Miss Nannie J. Stanford, Fort Hill, Ill.; plano solo, Miss Carrie F. Benedict, Lake Forest; essay, "Burial of Disappointment," Miss Ethel A. Erskine, Racine, Wis.; essay. "Advice," Miss Alice M. Carpenter, Cedar Falls, Ia.; address to the Juniors, Miss Helen O. Root, Chicago; reply, Miss Carrie Benedict, of the class of '80; "Rewards of Merit," which included the presentation of various articles of useful domestic economy, pots, kettles, and pans, Miss Fannie Mann, Guthrie, Ia.; farewell address, Miss Hattie K. Tray, Sterting, Ill. The exercises closed with a class song, a joint production of the sweet girl-graduates, eight in number.

This morning the Board of Trustees hold their annual meeting, which will be followed by the Commencement exercises in the church at 10 o'clock. At noon will be served the Commencement collation, with the usual addresses. The exercises will close with the President's reception at Ferry Hail at 8 p. m.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Examinations are in progress at the University, preparatory to the close of the college year. The exercises of annual Commencement, which opened on Sunday morning last in the baccalanreate sermon of President Anderson, will be continued this evening, at the First Baptist Church. The occasion is the annual reusion of the Alumni of the University, the exercises to consist of an address by the Rev. R. D. Sheppard, of this city, an easay by Miss Jessie F. Waite, and a poem by Mr. O. C. Weller. The Commencement occurs to-morrow, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Farwell Hall.

The baccalaureate sermon of Dr. Anderson, President of the University, on Sunday morning last, at the University Place Church, was delivered to an audience filling the bouse in every part, and was a very able discourse. The subject of it was "Cnaracter;"—the nature of it, in itself and in its higher forms, its importance, and how it may be built up. The address to the class is a very excellent one, and it is anticipated that the Commencement to-morrow at Farwell Hall will be an occasion of especial interest.

The alumni of the University of Chicago

The alumni of the University of Chicago will hold their annual public meeting at the First Baptist Church, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, Wednesday evening, June 25, at 8 o'clock. Ourator, the Rev. R. D. Sheppard, 199. Essayist, Miss Jessie F. Waite, 177. Music by the Chicago Ladles' Quartette. The public are cordially invited to be present.

The graduating class of the West-Division High School will meet at the Centenary Methodist Church, on Mouroe street, near Morgan, tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, to listen to addresses by the flon. W. H. Wells, President of the Board of Education, and by Dr. Thomas, pastor of the Centenary Church, and to receive their diplomas.

ST. PATRICA'S ACADEMY.

The annual examination of the pupils of the First Class at St. Patrick's Academy took place in the basement of the church last evening in in the basement of the course the presence of the parents and rela

era" J. H. Song- "My Kative Hills" J. G. Recitation— "The Hun's Defeat"...
Duet— "The Lily and the Rose"... U. B.

Recitation—"The Hun's Defeat and J. Dupuy
Recitation—"The Village Blacksmith" ... S. Spain
Recitation—"The Village Blacksmith" ... S. Spain
Recitation—"The Village Blacksmith" ... S. Spain
Recitation—"Sweet Chiming Bells"
Joseph Dupuy and Pupils
Recitation—"The Soldier's Dream". John Keogh
Solo and Cherus— Mamma's in the Angeliand". D. Morrissy and Pupils
Recitation—"Eve of Waterioo" ... E. J. Adams
Chorus—"Class Farewell" ... Pupils
Awarding of gold medals for general proficiency
in their studies, to Masters E. J. Adams and P. W.
Crosk: of silver medals, for gentiemanly benavior
and general application, to Masters T. P. Hassett
and E. Rigney.

SACRED HEART. The graduating exercises at the West Side Academy of the Convent of the Sacred Heart took place yesterday afternoon Appended i

the programme: Galop de Concert.

Misses Croat. M. Hughes, C. Hughes, Dolamors.
La Barque de St. Pierre. Une Recitation

Miss B. Lonergan.

The Witches Dance. Wallace

Miss H. La Bran.

Spinning Chorus ... Wagner Misses Buckley, Gaynor, Coffey, Croak, Coghlan, Hughes, Bernondy, Barry, M. Loner-gan, Scott, Le Brun. Misses Roberts, B. Lonergan, Le Brun, Shelby, M. Lonergan, J. Watsh, Coghlan, C. Hughes, Buckley, Uroak, Bernondy, Wright, Eagle, E. Hughes, Allen, Holland, BCENE L.

Come to the Woods.

Misses Gaynor and Coffey.

Buckley. Gaynor. Coffee. Coghian, M. Hughes, Bernondy, M. Lonergan, Scott,
Barry, Le Brun. Mies M. Buckley.

NORMAL SCHOOL. The examinations of the Cook County Normal School commence to-day and will be continued to-morrow. The Commencement exercises will take place Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and reunion, in the evening of the same day. The reunion, in the evening of the same day. The literary exercises of the Alumni will occur on Saturday at 16 o'clock a.m., and will be particularly interesting this year, one of the features being a memorial paper by Miss Eliza M. Miller in honor of Miss Gorton, one of the early teachers of the Normal School, now deceased. It is understood that there will also be a large foral tribute to the memory of the deceased teacher, who is held in high esteem by her former pupils. After the exercises there will be an alumni dinner in the dormitory. A business meeting and an election of officers will be held after the dinner.

RACINE COLLEGE. Brecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
RACINE, Wis., June 24.—This has been a day

of double joy at Racine College, in that it is the second of the Commencement days, and witnessed, as well, the installation of the recentlyelected Warden, the Rev. Stevens Parker, late of Elizabeth, N. J. To-day everything is bright and beautiful; the golden sunlight streams down upon the college campus, bright flowers are shedding their perfume upon the air, happy birds caroling in the umbrageous arms of the magnificent trees, and the greensward, close cut,—an firviting bed on which to lie and watch the fleeting clouds Over the chapel walls the clambering tvy has thrown its generous and graceful leaves and its clinging tendrils, while near at hand the little mound on which lies a white floral cross—tender mark of a cherished memory-shows the spot where was laid away the revered War den who had so long labored for the advancement of this institution. In sharp contrast with that day when the requiem was sung and the prayers for the dead offered up—when chilling cold prevailed, and snow covered the ground-is this delightful day of June. One was the day of mourning; this last is the day of

thanksgiving and merrymaking. THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES PROPER began on Sunday, with the baccalaureate sermon, at St. Luke's Church. Then on Monday— yesterday—came the examinations for the Greek and other prizes, and for special honors, and

Following was the Junior exhibition for the Larrabee prize, in the gymnasium, and this finished the day. To-day we have witnessed the installation of the new Warden, the celebration of the Holy

Communion, and the presentation of prizes, the latter attended with about as much hilarity as s possible for a couple of hundred of boys to

THE INSTALLATION SERVICES were held at the College Chapel. At 12 o'clock the little church was comfortably filled with spectators, composed mainly of parents and friends of the students, who had come to witness the graduations. The procession, consisting of surpliced choir boys, entered the chapel singing a hymn, and were followed by the Right-Reverend Bisheps Welles, of Wiscouln; McLaren, of Illinois; and Robertson, of Missouri. Taking their places upon the altar-steps, they awaited the appearance of the Faculty and the candidate for the new bonors. Upon these latter persons entering the church vestibule the Bishops advanced down the aisie

vestibule the Bishops advanced down the assist and met them near the door, when the Rev. Mr. Converse, Secretary of the Faculty, and one of the Professors of the College, formally made the presentation, as follows:

Rt. Rev. Father, in God we present to you the Rev. Stevens Parker, to be installed by you as Warden of this College.

The Bishop—Hath he been duly elected in accordance with the statutes?

Answer—His bath been so elected.

The Bishop—Have you the minute of the election as contained in the Record Book of the meetings of the Trustees of this College?

Answer—We have.

The Bishop—Let that minute be read.

The Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Winslow, of Racine, complied with this request, and detailed the proceedings of the meeting at which the Rev. Stevens Parker was selected to succeed the late the Rev. Dr. James De Koven.

Bishop Robertson then observed that it was thought fit that the candidate should be first examined

examined

As TO HIS WILLINENESS
to undertake the office and his itness to discharge its duties, and asked that reverend gentleman if he was willing to undertake the duties of Warden of Racine College.

The Rev. Stevens Parker—I am willing se to do.
The Bishop—Dost thou promise to observe the statutes of this College, and to instruct those that shall be under thee to do the same?

Answer—I do so promise, God being my helper.
The Bishop—Wit thou be a faithful steward of the goods of this College, and administer the same to the best advantage of this institution?

Answer—I will do so, by the help of God.
The Bishop—Dost thou promise to rale with equity and kindness, not by favor and hardness, and to strive to set a good example to all those intrusted to your charge?

Answer—I do so promise, the good Lord helping me.

The Bishop—God give thee faith and constancy

me.

The Bishop—God give thee faith and constancy that thou mayest fulfill and keep these promises.

To the most high and adorable Trinity be all glory, honor, and power, world without end.

Amen.
Then, forming in procession and headed by the
Bishops, the candidate, Faculty, and presenting
clergyman proceeded to the altar, while the
choir channed the 121st Paalm, beginning:

choir chanted the 121st Psalm, begining:

I will lift ap mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help.

My help cometh even from the Lord, who hath made heaven and earth.

Standing upon the altar-steps, the Bishops, with the exception of Bishop Robertson, who officiated as vester, having seated themselves, and, accompanied only by the vester, the Rev. Stevens Parker, Warden-elect.

Stevens Parker, Warden-elect.

TOOK THIS OBLIGATION:

I, Stevens Parker, chosen Warden of Racine College, promise faithfulness in the discharge of my office; that I will maintain the statutes, customs, and usages of this College; uphold and defend its rights; see a just steward of its goods; a watchful guardian of its fabric; a zealous minister of its services; a willing counselor to all who seek navice; a devoted pastor to all my charge. And I further promise to onserve lowliness and patience in my own person, and to exhibit justice and courtesy to all those who are set under me; so help me God. Amen.

The ceremony of vesting the Warden with the

black and purple gown was then performed by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Robertson, of Missouri, when he was led by the Rt. Rev. Bishop to the Warden's stall or seat, and inducted as follows:

Warden's stall or seat, and inducted as follows:

By the authority committed to me for that end, I assign to thee. Stevens Parker, the stall pertaining to the effice of Warden in this chapel, and induct thee into the possession thereof, with all its rights and belongings. The Lord preserve thy going out and coming in from this time forevermore. Stand in rightsousness and holiness, and keep the place committed to thee by God; and may the Holy Ghost grant thee increase of grace to discharge the duties thereto belonging, through Jesus Christ.

After chanting the 20th psalm, beginning:
The Lord bear thee in the day of trouble; the name of the God of Jacob defend thee.
Send thee help from the sanctuary, and strengthen thee out of Zion,
Bishop Robertson returned to the communion table and

INTONED THE LORD'S PRAYER, the choir and congregation responding antiph

naily.

The Bishop then read the prayer for this spe ial occasion and pronounced the benediction pon the conclusion of which the Warden r ired from the chapel and changed his yes ments, returning in a few moments attired i surplice, when he performed the office of celebrant of the Holy Eucharist. These services were very impressive and last d until nearly 1 o'clock.

THE REFECTION.

The religious services concluded, the scene was transferred to the dining hall, where the students enjoyed for an hour the pleasures of a lunch, and took frantic delight in witnessing the presentation of prizes. These prizes were for out-of-door games played the past vear between the two factions of the Grammar School, the Clarksons and the Badgers, as they are termed, and between whom, in cricket, base-ball, and other athletic sports, there exists the intensest spirit of rivalry. The past year the Clarksons have proved the victors in a majority of games, and therefore were recognized as the champions, while the Badgers were the recipients of special prizes for individual games won. In fitteen years the Clarksons have but twice been accounted the superior side, and, it was THE REFECTION.

therefore. that the boys,—big boys, little boys, and old boys,—and clergy as well, who, some of them graduates of this college, were imbued with the old feeling of rivalry, and participated with just as much zest as though they were still in the forms and had taken part in the warmly contested engagements. The repast was served by college attendants, and consisted, of sandwiches, coffee, etc. After it had been partaken of, the Warden announced the first prize—the Armitage cup—to goto the Clarksons for winning the greatest number of games of cricket and base-ball during the college year. The presentation of this cup devolved upon the Rev. Mr. Morril, and it was received by Mr. Thorson, who is Captain of the Clarksons. NOT TO BE WONDERED AT.

THE CLARKSON CUP went to the first cricket eleven of the Badgers

went to the first cricket eleven of the Badgers, for the highest numbers of runs in a game. The presentation was by the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, and the receipt acknowledged by Mr. Cleveland, Captain of the Eleven.

The Rector's cup was won by the Badgers' second eleven. The presentation was made by Mr. Johnson; it was received by Mr. McDowell. The second base-ball nine of the Charksons won the Quintard cup. As the presentation was about to be made, the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Talbot, of Indiana, entered the dining-ball, and was received with prolonged and unroarious cheering. The Quintard cup was presented by cheering. The Quintard cup was presented the Rev. Mr. Pate, and received by Mr. Ashle THE LAST PRIZE

THE LAST PRIZE
was a cricket-bat given to the student who had
made the greatest number of runs, and this fell
to Mr. Rogers, a senior.
The speeches attending the presentation and
reception of the prizes were quite felicitous, and
elicited the wildest demonstrations on the part
of the students, who yelled and screamed, rattled chains, swung handkerchiefs, and save year. tled chains, swung handkerchiefs, and gave ven in other uproarious manifestations of joy.

THE ALUMNI.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the alumni of the college, of whom there was quite a number present, beid a meeting in Taylory Hall. The principal object of the gathering was to discuss the De Koven Memorial-Fund project, which is now before the church people. Upon the organization of this Association a committee, consisting of prominent graduates of Racine College, and now located in the leading cities East and West, was appointed to receive subscriptions. This Committee, at the meeting today, reported that progress, was making, and that a very handsome sum had stready accumulated. The present and former students of the college have subscribed about \$1,000, and it is planned to devote this portion of the fund towards the erection of an observatory, in which will be placed a suitably inscribed tablet indicating the purpose of the donors. This completed, the further offerings will be devoted to the endowment of a Professorship of Astronomy.

Nothing decisive was done at to-day's meeting further than reading of the brief report the tenor of which is indicated above, and also the expression of an earnest wish that graduates THE ALUMNI. enor of wh expression of an earnest wish that graduates of the college everywhere will give with a will-ing hand to the fund in question.

THE TRUSTEES. At 8 o'clock this evening the Board of College Trustees held a meeting lasting until nearly midnight. The condition of the two schools was fully discussed, and the financial status received consideration. It being the first meeting in which the new Warden has participated, the deliberations were fuller than usual, it being the desire to acquaint him thoroughly with the condition and working of the institution.

THE NEW WARDEN
is a gentleman of accredited high scholastic acquirements and excellent disciplinary characteristics. Personally he is very tall, wears what are commonly known as mutton-chop whiskers and muatache, has a very prominent nose, and piercing eyes, and wears glasses. He is 52 years of age, yet his bair is scarcely tinged with gray, and he looks more like a man just passed 40 or thereabouts. While the students have not as yet become acquainted with the new master, and he himself confesses himself to be a stranger to the ways of the college, it is thought that there could scarcely have been a better choice in the man for the place. He certainly begins his labors with a zeal that promises much good for the future. He certainly has a big task on his hands, and from conversation held with him the writer believes that no one could have a deeper appreciation of the responsibility which the new office has imposed upon him.

VISITING BISHOPS. THE NEW WARDEN

Amongst the visiting Bishops and clergymen are the following: The Rt.-Rev. Bishops Robertson, of Missouri; Brown, of Fond du Lac; Wells, of Wisconsin; Talbot, of Indiana; and McLaren, of Illinois; the Revs. J. H. Hopkins, Pennsylvania; Dr. Ashley, Kemper Hall, Kenosha; Dr. Harris, Chicago; Lance and Van Duessen, Kenosha; Dr. Locke, Chicago; Gilbert McClurg, T. Osborne, Ward, and others.

There is also a large number of ladies and gentlemen present from all parts of the coun-

gentlemen present from all parts of the coun-ENTERTAINMENT. This evening the students of the college sang Sullivan and Gilbert's comic opera, "A Trial by Jury." in the gymnasium building, to a large

Plaintiff Edmund Ve Counsel for Plaintiff Mr. B. Peab Defendant Mr. L. M. Dearb Foreman of Jury Mr. S. C. Ed Usher Arbur Let Second Bridesmaid Tarbur Let Second Bridesmaid James F. Hod Third Bridesmaid Wallace Heerma Fifth Bridesmaid Wallace Heerma Fifth Bridesmaid Pred H. Grisw The grunnasium was densely crowded with very fashiouable audience, who manifested hi appreciation of the manner in which the sidents rendered the music. They certainly w	audience. It was capitally rendered by the following cast:
Defendant Mr. I. M. Dearb Foreman of Jury Mr. S. C. Ed. Usher Mr. Chas. Clevel. First Bridesmaid T. Arthur Let Second Bridesmaid James F. Hod Third Bridesmaid Wallace Heerm Fourth Bridesmaid D. Mark Cummis Sixth Bridesmaid Fred. H. Grisw The gymnasium was densely crowded with very fashionable audience, who manifested hi appreciation of the manner in which the si dents rendered the music. They certainly we entitled to credit for the manner in which	Plaintiff
Usher	Defendant Mr. L. M. Dearborn
Second Bridesmaid James F. Hod Third Bridesmaid Louis Kem Fourth Bridesmaid Wallace Heerus Fifth Bridesmaid D. Mark Cummi Sixth Bridesmaid Fred. H. Grisw The grmnasium was densely crowded with very fashiouable audience, who manifested hi appreciation of the manner in which the si dents rendered the music. They certainly we entitled to credit for the manner in which	Usher Mr. Chas. Cleveland
Fifth Bridesmaid	Second Bridesmaid
The gymnasium was densely crowded with very fashionable audience, who manifested hi appreciation of the manner in which the si dents rendered the music. They certainly we entitled to credit for the manner in which the	Fifth Bridesmaid D. Mark Cumming
dents rendered the music. They certainly we entitled to credit for the manner in which the	The gymnasium was densely crowded with a very fashionable audience, who manifested high
	dents rendered the music. They certainly were entitled to credit for the manner in which they

GRAMMAR-SCHOOL EXHIBITION. To-morrow is set apart for the Grammar-School exhibition, which will begin at 9:30 in the forenoon. The exercises will be as follows:

Bureka... Declamation. E. A. Merritt

Declamation. F. P. Hixon

Oration. S. E. P. Hord

Oration. S. E. P. Hord

Oration. F. F. Brumbach

Presentation of prizes, awarding of medals, hon
ors, etc.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

ANN ABBOR, Mich., June 24.—The exercises of to-day have been attended by the large multitude which Class-Day always calls out. The exercises of this morning took place in University Rall, where an audience of 2,500 or 3,000 people were gathered. In the hall below, Prof. Bradish's life-sized painting of his old friend, ex-President Tappan, has aroused much interest, and called back many pleasant memories on the part of the old alumni who are here

hearts Dr. Tappan will ever have a warm place. Mr. Bradish was Professor of Fine Arts in the University during President Tappan's adminis-tration, and since then the Chair has been va-

In the main auditorium music was furnished by Speil's Detroit Light-Guard Band. On the stage were seated C. S. Henning, of Plane., Ill., President of the class; Jesse F. Millspaugh, of Battle Creek. Mich, Orator; and Edward P. Anderson, of Ottawa, Kas., Poet.

The subject of Mr. Millspaugh's oration was "The Responsibility of the American Scholar."
The Class-Poem was by E. P. Allen. It was ntitled "The Birds," and was of unusual merit. The exercises of the afternoon took place on the Campus, as usual, -a large pavilion having been erected in the rear of the main college tuilding. The history of the class, from the date it entered college,-Sept. 29, 1875,-was read by Irving K. Pond, of Ann Arbor. It was a complete summary of all the important events in which '79 has borne a part, recalling in which '79 has borne a part, recaming to mind many of the incidents of a four-years' college-tife, and placing in permanent form the main happenings of a rather uneventful college-course. As of more interest to outsiders, a part of the statistics compiled by the Historian are here subjoined:

Of the 62 members of the class,—the smallest in college at the present time, and also the

part of the statistics compiled by the Historian are here subjoined:

Of the 63 members of the class,—the smallest in college at the present time, and also the smallest which has graduated for several years,—59 will on Thursday receive degrees as follows: M. A., 4; B. A., 33; Ph. B., 1; B. S., 4; M. E., 3; C. E., 5. Messrs. Goff, Hill, and Beaument, of the Engineering Course, left a few dars since to accept positions offered them in engineering work.

Ten States contribute to the class. Michigan leads with 39; Indiana sends 6; New York, 4; Wisconsin, 3; Ohio. Pennslvania, Minnesota, and Illinois, each 2; Massachusetts and Kentucky, each 1.

The Mathuselah of the class has reached the age of 37 years 10 months and 25 days; the intant, 19 years 5 months and 25 days; the intant, 19 years 5 months and 5 days. The tallest man is 6 feet 2½ inches; the shortest, 5 feet. The lightest is 100 pounds; the heaviest, 200. Politically the class has 20 Republicans; the Democrats, 8; the Nationals, 2. Besides there are 11 Independents, 1 Chandlerite, 1 Prohibitionist, 1 Know-Nothing, 1 Liberal Republican, and 1 anything to beat Rynd (Regent).

In the class there are 14 who extertain no extremely religious sentiments. There are 7 Baptists, 7 Presbyterians, 4 Congregationalists, 4 Methodists, 4 Unitarians, 2 Christians, 2 Free-Thinkers, 2 Protestants, 2 Episcopalians, 1 Catholic, 1 Free Baptist, 1 Cockerite, 1 Psgan, 1 Infidel, 1 New Church, and 1 who claims to be both Christian and Infidel.

Of prose authors, 6 most admire Hawthorne and Dickens; 5, Emerson and Macaulay; 4, Ruskin; 3, De Quincey and Thackeray; 2, Scott and Charles Lamb. Mill. Mark Twain, Cocker, Ike Marvel, Moses Colt Tyler, Addison, Chancellor Kent, Banceroft, Irving, Herbert Spencer, George Eliot, and Rice A. Beal each has 1 devoted admirer. Of the poets, 10 are most charmed with Shakspeare; Tennyson, 9; Longfellow and Anderson, 5; Scott, 3; Milton, Poe, Rankine, and Byrou, 2. Cocker, Will Carlton, Andrew Marvel, Goethe, Marot, Bayard Taylor, Burns, Pope, Moor

Mrs. Browning, and the Sweet Singer of Michigan, each 1.

Thirty-four of the class entered on diploma, 25 on examination, and 1 on certificate from Cornell. Four of the class have completed the course in three years, 7 in three and a half years, and the remainder in four years.

Three of the class are married; 7 engaged.

There are 52 card-players, 51 football-players, and 47 billiard-players, in the class. Seventeen smoke, and 2 chew. Sixty-two drink,—the article ranging from filtered water to somewhat stronger beverages.

As to their future course in life, 13 are undedded; 12 will teach; 8 will follow civil and 3 mining engineering; 10 will practice law, and 3 medicine; 12 will teach; 8 will follow civil and 3 mining engineering; 10 will practice law, and 3 medicine; 2 will follow journalism; 1 will become a minister, 1 a man of business, 1 an architect, and 1 a banker.

Of the original 105 who entered college with

Of the original 105 who entered college with the class, but 46 are still here to-day. Of the 59 who deserted, 1 only was forced to the measure by circumstances over which he had no control; 7 are tramps, and 1 is making shirts. But what the class has lost has partially been made up by the 18 who have since joined it.

One man has been neither absent from nor tardy at a recitation or examination during the entire four years of the course. In addition to this, he will receive, with three others, two degrees on Thursday next. The historian remarked: "We are positive this near has been, and for at least four years cannot be, accomplished by any other student in the University."

Twice has the Angel of Death visited the class. Early in the course, Sherman and

class. Early in the course, Sherman and Warster were called to their final abode. "Although with us but for a very short time, we had learned to respect them for their manly qualities. Their sincere lives and happy deaths tell more strongly than my word what we have lost and they have gained. Seer, Frantz Coc, of Ann Arbor, who foretold in verse the future prospects of each member of the class. The peculiarities and tendencies in the characters of many, as they have appeared during their college-life here, were happily seized upon to assist in giving a probable solution of their future lives. At the allocate were seized upon to assist in giving a probable solution of their future lives. As the allusions were all, of course, of a personal character, they could not be appreciated by those who have not speut a college-course with the class of '79; and I refrain, therefore, from making quotations. The farewell address of the President of the class, C. S. Henning, followed; after which the large assemblage of people gathered on the Campus dispersed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MILWAUKEE, June 24.—William Bohrmann. an inmate of the Passavant Hospital, was found dead in the orchard connected with the institu-

an inmate of the Passavant Hospital, was found dead in the orchard connected with the institution, at an early hour this morning, having committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. Bohrmann was 51 years of age, and leaves a family residing in the Sixth Ward. Melancholy, superinduced by the malady from which he suffered, led to the act of self-murder. Special Disputate, is The Tribusa.

Beloff, Wis., June 24.—Many in other localities will be deeply shocked (as this whole community was this morning) to learn of the death of Miss Martha Peet, of this city, by strangulation, as a result of temporary mental aberration. Miss Peet had been ill for some weeks, and this forenoon the servant, on returning from a few minutes' absence, found her in a closet hanging by a strap fastened around a shelf. Miss Peet was widely known as one of the noblest of Christian women, most active in the cause of temperance and philanthropic work. During Centennial Committee.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Defrooff, Mich., June 24.—To-night a man named Theodore Cicotte entered a drug-store and called for an ounce of laudanum, saying it was for his mother. While the druggist was preparing to label the bottle, Cicotte setzed it and gulped down the contents. He was immediately taken in charge by a policeman and partially pumped out, after which he was cent to the Hospital. The chances are he will die.

The only explanation given by Cicotte for his conduct was that he wanted to die. He is quite

The only explanation given by Creotte for his conduct was that he wanted to die. He is quite well connected, being a member of one of the oldest French families in this city.

OHIO LIQUOR-DEALERS. Toledo, O., June 24.—The Ohio Liquor-Dealers' Association met at Teutonia Hall at 11 a.m. The attendance was large and enthusiastic. Every county in the State but five was represented. D. P. Foster, of Cleveland, President of the Association, presided. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. A clause in the constitution provides that any member who shall sell liquors to any minor or habitual drunkard, or drunken person, shall be expelled from the Association. A weekly paper to advocate their principles is to be started under the auspices of the Association. President Foster made an eloquent and statistical speech. A declaration of principles will be published.

Special Departs to The Tribune.
BISMARCK, D. T., June 24.—The Agent at Wolf Point, on the Upper Missouri, reports the Indians absolutely without supplies—the bacon and flour all gone. On Friday Indians were breaking camp preparatory for a sun-dance and hunt for something to eat. There were 1,600 bucks, with three times that many ponies and American horses. Every man had an excellent rifle, with several belts of cartridges.

MUSIC IN CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, June 24.—Mr. Reuben R. Spring-er, whose princely gifts to the Cincinnati Musicer, whose princely gifts to the Cincinnati Music-Hall are well known, to-day gave evidence of his indorsement of the present successful management of the College of Music by prescriting that institution with \$5,000 in 7 per cent railroad bonds, the income to be used in yearly rewards of merit to those pupils who by their superior industry and talent attain the greatest proficiency in their musical studies.

Why does Glenn's Sulphur Soap sell so well? Because it makes the skin clear. Avoid counterfeits.

ASSESSMENTS.

Complaints Made on the South and West Sides.

The Work of Review Will Probably Be Finished This Week.

SOUTH TOWN. The South Town Board of Review has, com-The admirable system pursued by Assesso Drake in giving people a fair opportunity t know beforehand what they are assessed ha had the effect of reducing the complaints far below the average number, and of those that do come in the majority are very small in amounts and generally unimportant. Occasionally there is an exception, as in the case yesterday of M. C. Stearns, who complained that the assessment of some of his lots on Healy's Slough was too high. An examination revealed the fact that there was merit in his claim, and the figures were reduced.

claim, and the figures were reduced. The Board of Review will probably finish its labors to-day or to-morrow, provided the complaints do not become more plentiful. It is thought that by the end of the week, at the farthest, everything will be in readiness to make the transfers sfrom the field-books into the permanent books. This will take about three weeks, and the books will then be turned over to the county. o the county.

In addition to the list of banks published

to the county.

In addition to the list of banks published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, with their assessments, the following-named banking institutions have at last been assessed, and the figures show up as follows: Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$30,000; Corn Exchange, \$20,000; Hyde and Leather, \$16,000; Hibernian, \$3,000; Union Trust Company, \$3,000; Tracers, \$2,000. Among the private bankers, J. M. Adsit is put down at \$2,000, A. O. Slaughter at \$2,600, and Preston, Kean & Co. at \$3,000.

It is understood that Field & Leiter are not exactly satisfied with their personal property assessment, particularly when it is compared with that of some of the heavy manufacturers in the other divisions; and, although no formal complaint has been made, it is understood that they will to-day make application to have it reduced. Some of the heavy capitalists, whose assessment, as published in yesterday's paper, caused some considerable stirring-up in the capitalistic camp, went around to the Assessor's office yesterday and showed that the figures were in some cases incorrect, their possessions for the most part consisting of Government bonds and legal-tenders, which are not sasessable.

THE WEST SIDE. The West-Side Assessor, Mr. Sokup, is gradually bringing his work down to a close. The Board of Review sat yesterday, but received few complaints of any imbertance whatever The complaint of Carson, Pirie & Co., who ob jected to being assessed \$30,000 on personal property when they were only assessed \$17,000 last year, was equalized without recourse to the Town Board, the firm and the Assessor agreerown board, the firm and the Assessor agree-ing on \$25,000 as about the proper figure. The assessment of T. W. Harvey & Co., on which there was something of a kick the day before, remained as it stood, \$25,000, the Assessor insisting that his figures were correct. Sev

sor insisting that his figures were correct. Several of the lumbermen are complaining, but the Assessor takes the ground that his figures were arrived at with great care, and are as nearly correct as it is possible to make them. He sent two men to each yard, and afterwards referred their estimates to three Committees composed of experts in the assessing business. In this way was the result arrived at, and he doesn't see why it should be disturbed.

The most formidaols complaint to the Assessor yesterday was that of J. R. Jones, President of the West Division Railroad. The Assessor's figures in this case were as follows:

825 horses at \$35 ... \$28.875

\$212 horses at \$35 ... \$28.875

\$212 horses at \$35 ... \$28.875

\$25 horses at \$20 ... \$3,250

\$26 yen cars at \$1,000 ... \$7,000

Engine and boiler, \$700; machinery, 12

snow-plows, \$800 ... 1,500

Harness, \$1,500; tools and material, \$700;
omnibuses, etc. \$500 ... \$2,700

Total pany present an apparently irreconcilable dif-ference. Mr. Jones wants his 88 open cars as-sessed at \$125 each, his 57 miles of track at \$750 each, his 213 box-cars at \$250 each; his 1,649 borses at \$30 each, engine, boiler, and snow-plows at \$1,500, and harness, material, omnibuses, etc., at \$2,700, making, in all, \$160,670. Is formally stating his claim yesterday, in his letter to the Assessor, he pleaded that the three Asses-sors, at a meeting held last week, agreed to list open cars at \$125 each and track at \$750 s mile. Assessor Sokup says he entered into no such agreement, and, furthermore, that he doesn't propose to be guided by the assessments on the South and North Sides, feeling that his own fig-ures are reasonable enough. To them he pro-

agreement, and, 'furthermore, that he doesn't propose to be guided by the assessments on the South and North Sides, feeling that his own figures are reasonable enough. To them he proposes to stick.

The Assessor was in receipt of a notice from County-Clerke Klokke yesterday, inclosing a communication from Auditor Needles, calling attention to the existence of a broad of corporations on the West Side, and directing that they be looked after and their langible assets—in the case of those that have any—gotten hold of and assessed. Some of these, of course, are of the class known and aptly described as "snide," but they will all be run down, and the proper figures be worked out during the week. The heavy corporations have been assessed, such as the People's Gas Company, which goes down this year for \$120,000 instead of \$75,000, as last year. This is something of an increase. The Assessor is going to do something this year which hasn't usually, if ever, been done before, viz., assess Board of Trade stock. In an interview with President Dow the other day, the latter gentleman agreed to send over by this morning a list of West Side residents owning such stock, and the Assessor expects to go through the list to-day. The assessment will be completed, and the Town Board of Review in all probability have done its duty by the end of this week, possibly a little sooner, and then will begin the work of retting the books in shape to turn them over to the County Clerk. If the Assessor has good luck, he expects them to leave his hands about the 15th of July.

The prospect is that, while the real-estate assessment in the West Town may fall three quarters of a million below that of last year, the personalty will be as much as a million and a quarter higher. The reason for this is that the Assessor has borne in mind the fact that a good deal of the personal property which has heretofore been "skipped" or put in pretty low will this year be assessed at something like its proper value.

THE NORTH SIDE. Some twenty persons called at the North-Town Assessor's office yesterday in relation to their assessments, but, after explanations had been obtained, all departed satisfied.

spinners to-night it was voted to inaugurat

THE FALL-RIVER SPINNERS.
FALL RIVER, Mass., June 24.—At a meeting

a strike in every mill in the city except the Metacomet and Anawan, in these mills notice a strike in every mill in the city except the Metacomet and Anawan, in these mills notice not being as early as in the other, and the spinners will work there a day or two longer until the ten days' notice expires. Nothing was said about the King Philip, it being understood that no strike will take place there. Another meeting will take place to-morrow. The spinners have procured Carrolton Hall, which is much larger than their own, and expect a full meeting. Its object is two-fold: First, they think there is a chance that the manufacturers may yield to-morrow, and if so, they can hear reports from the manufacturers and all act in a body. Second, they believe that if the manufacturers do not yield the meeting will strengthen the feeling to resist and hold out to the bitter end. There seems to be not the slightest indication of weakening on the part of the manufacturers. The general meeting is called for to-morrow afternoon, when the course of action will be decided upon. The general opinion seems to be that the manufacturers throughout the city will try and run regardless of the strike. Several of them have spinners engaged from out of town, and agents are constantly engaging others. The striking spinners inving in the corporation houses who have wages coming to them will have advance rent for one or two months' deducted from their wages or be paid in full only on vacating the tenements. No well-informed person believes that the manufacturers will yield in any way to the spinners, and the prospect is that on Thursday moning a sharp contest will begin.

CROP REPORTS.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

STRACUSE, Otoe Co., June 24.—We have had twelve days of rain this month. Small zrain is greatly revived, though much of it is abortened by the drought. Barley will be fit to harvest within ten days. Corn a good stand and

very promising.
STEELE CITY, Jefferson Co., June 24.—Three days of rain has thoroughly soaked the ground. The crops are all doing finely. Most of the corn laid by. Weather cool. Corn in good

Juniara, Adams Co., June 24.-We have bed plenty of rain. No bugs or grasshoppers Spring wheat beginning to head out. Corn

KEARNEY, Buffalo Co., June 24.—Plenty of rain all the spring and just when it was needed. Small grains of all kinds looking well. Prospect of a larger yield than 1878, but a later harves. Corn is good and as forward as in 1878. There was at least double the acreage planted than it any former year.

SEWARD, Seward Co., June 24 .- Early sowi wheat, oats, and barley that were sown on new breaking is light and thin. Corn is a good clean even stand. Some complaint about chinch-bugs but no hoppers. Good rains recently, and crops

doing well.

FARMONT, Pillmore Co., June 24.—Spring
FARMONT, which is not up to the usual wheat on wheat stubble is not up to the usual average, owing to dry weather. Corn is a good stand and all that could be desired. The increased acreage in wheat will make the crop agcreased acreage in wheat will make the crop aggregate as large as last year. The late sorn grain is the best this year.

PLATTSMOUTH, Cass Co., June 24.—Drought has injured wheat, onts, and barley 20 per cent in the eastern portion of the State. Grain rather small and somewhat weedy. No chinch-bug, Grasshoppers have done some injury in the eastern portion of Platte County,—a strip about four miles wide east and west, and fifteen north and south. Corn good. The average of crops of all kinds in the State, compared with 1878, are 25 per cent better. are 25 per cent better.

Special Dispatches to The Tribunt.
VIRGINIA, Union Co., June 24.—I have just returned from a trip through the Big Sioux Valley from Sioux City, Ia., to Sioux Falls, Dak., and only found one piece of wheat. The drought and grashoppers have completely ruined the wheat and barley. There will not be 500 bushels of wheat, flax, or barley barvested this year. Oats, if not injured any more, may make three-fourths of a crop. There is a large acreage of corn, and four-fifths of it doing well. We have an abundance of rain now. Timothy is all destroyed. The old corn is being held for fear of short crop this fall.

GROVE HILL, Union Co., June 24.—The grasshoppers are very thick here at present. They have eaten all the wheat and oats and are going for the corn. Most of the people are leaving this county.

his county. IOWA. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
WATERMAN, Wright Co., June 24.—We have had sufficient rains to bring all crops forward,

and prospects at present are good. Early-sown

wheat is looking uncommonly well. Never had a better stand of corn,—clean and well culti-HARLAN, Shelby Co., June 24.—Spring wheat injured 10 per cent by drought. This and weedy on bottom lands. Pastures fair. Timothy WESTER CITY, Hamilton Co., June 34.— Spring crops good. Drought has done very little injury. Our stand of corn is good; now over foot high.

WISCONSIN.
Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
NEWPORT, Columbia Co., June 24.—Small grains are all backward, and present in

are for an average crop. Pastures fair and timothy light. Corn small and backward, with a good stand and clean.

WATERTOWN, Wis., June 24.—The farmers generally in this section have commenced has ng, and a large portion of the crop will be cut this week. The clover-fields have yielded beav-ily, but some pieces of red-top and timothy have not done so well, owing to the drought in the early part of the season. From the same cause many of the marshes are doing somewhat poor-ly, but, on the whole, the hay crop here will be up to a full acreage.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.
GRIGGSVILLE, Pike Co., June 24.—Harvest
well along. Winter wheat best crop since 1861.
Fully one-third better than last year. Great saving has been made this season in cutting wheat by a new self-binder which will put up fifteen acres per day. Fully one-third is saved over the old style of reapers. Late-planted corn, poor stand. Oats, light crop. Timothy short. SUGAR GROVE, Kane Co., June 24.-Drought

Sugar Grove, Kane Co., June 24.—Drought has injured oats, grass, and pastures. Corn is small, but good color.

Buckler, Iroquois Co., Ill., June 34.—Warm rain on Saturday last. Will commence cutting wheat on last of this week. Headed and filled well. Yield will be unsaually heavy Acreage increased 100 per cent. Corn clear of weeds and growing fast. Fiax, oats, and grass have been greatly improved by the late rains. Will be nearly an average crop of each. Altogether we have the best prospects for all crops we have had for some years. Have good rains regularly once a week.

Barouria, Saline, Co., June 24.—Very beavy heavy rains have put a stop to all work in the harvest fields. Ground thoroughly soaked. Corn looking well; has been well cultivated, and prospects for the largest crop ever raised in the county.

MISSOURI.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

INDEPENDENCE, Jackson Co., June 29.—We are in the midst of barvest. Wheat, an average crop of excellent grade. Grass short. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
KINGSBURY, Laporte Co., June 24.—Winter wheat will be fit to harvest by the Fourth of July. Looks very promising, Corn backward, but now growing finely. Pastures and timethy

GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—The June report of the Agricultural Department shows that the acreage of outs has decreased about 4 per cent. The general average is 81, against 168 last year. The condition is unfavorable in nearly all sections of the Union.

all sections of the Union.

The decrease in the acreage of rye is about 4 per cent. New England is full, New York only 80, and Pennsylvania 88. 80, and Pennsylvania 88.

Barley is low. The general average is 85, while in 1878 it was 102.

Corn backward, owing to drought. In five of six localities the seed did not germinate.

The condition of clover is very low all over the country, except in the New England States and those bordering on the Gulf of Mexico.

The prospect for a good crop of fruit is gloomy. Late frosts were fatal in many regions.

MADISON ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., June 24.—Col. A. C. Parkinson, a prominent young lawver of this city, who was formerly connected with the Democrat of this city, but for the past few years practicing law here, has resumed his connection with that paper. Col. Parkinson is a strong and foreible writer, and a practical newspaper men. He will add materially to the strength of that paper. It is rumored that Col. Parkinson will be the next Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Chief Justice Ryan's health is steadily, al-

Committee.

Chief Justice Ryan's health is steadily, although slowly, improving. His friends are now confident of his recovery.

William Hudley is very low, but has improved somewhat to-day: His friends do not hope for his recovery.

Col. W. B. Slaughter is very low, and cannot recovery.

recover.

The Hon. Daniel H. Terry, a former resident of Madison, now of Chicago, entertained 150 of the pioneers of Madison at a chowder party at McBride's Point this afternoon.

THE RAILW

Progress of the State at New Yor

The General Public Good Many Inside

Peculiarities of the W Wheel Called the I Dispatch.

Some Idea of the Favor crimination Now U

Probability that the New E Are Strictly on

THE RAILWAY INV New York, June 24.—The tion was continued to-day. Freight Line), explained the value of that Company's sto a foint-stock concern, diff. panies being partners, and only five individual stockholders, owned in every State in the I 30,000 shares. The Company nearly every railroad in this Missouri, and has about 4,000 in Europe. About 25 per capital stock is paid in. are 10 per cent per none were paid till within the The Company began in 1853 and own owns 3,451 cars. The Newson the Company t Road pays the Company s co service. The Company could rates to shippers without a railroads. The New York largest single holding of stoshares,—Lake Shore 8,000, A Company 6,500, the Clevels Cincinnati Road 1,000 shares, 130 shares and 150 shares in stockholders the witness did n W. A. Cole, lard refuer, of Co., testified: "Our firm mal the railroads at the best rat After a pool has been formed : better rates than before perhaps because they rates. I regard discriming rious to railroads and the rate of the rat 25 per cent of all the lard th United States. As an evide rate from Chicago to more than I paid from shipped 2,000 tierces on If that had gone on shipping the 200 and he the 2. lieve in the through-freight sys

Herman Brock, expo 250 tierces (five car-los he got a bill for \$24 les quired him to pay. Ana afterwards sent a bill to the w collect that difference of \$24. ness had got their rate and contract was made on fused to give the differ to the railroad compan ber what railroad it wa or Erie. The witne in Chicago, or New York Chicago, could get better rate Chicago, could get better ra
than houses here. As a
merchants found, fi buying
they could do better by
which the seller would
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at rates which could be
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was injurious to trade,
injure the merchant

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tion of breaking the thro

York as to ocean freight

injure the merchant favors, even if in all of his business as well as his merchant his business as well as his merchant and a surface of the business as well as his merchant for the business as his merchant for the best obliged to establish their enable them to compete with railroad rates, as it was impost to get as good rates the West. In some it their shipments had Baltimore for advantage laboring class of New York his \$10,000 which would otherwise pended among them here, saying he knew of no port which the facilities extended in ecting roads were greater to which the facilities extended to necting roads were greater to, railroads had for some tim reasonable thing asked. He nather that since this investigation had do anything with railroads, afraid to name rates.

The Committee adjourns to

ANOTHER BIG DA'

Special Dispatch to The

St. Louis, June 24.—Nex
men will be engaged between
set in changing the gauge of
saliroad from its present s
four feet eight and onechange has long been equity by the management, and
force of the road has been
preparing for the operation. force of the road has been preparing for the operation. Jection-men will be divided of which will have six miles of weather permitting, it is conthat the monstrous job will in the day. The change is a tofor the Iron Mountain, as the of all lines connecting with i tributed the services of their section hands to aid in the rolling stock is now being all the change, and it is expected night the road will be under the new order of affair effect of the change will be the road will be sudder the new order of affair effect of the change will be the road will be a great boon to high in the direction of Texas. In this change will not be madays, but it is said that it is solidation with the Texas Peter which purpose are known

EAST-BOUND FREIGH
The East-bound freight trailarge, and all the roads are especity. No business has the new rates that went into us the tonnage contracted advance has not yet been all probably will not be before the As long as the old contracts leading to the contract le probably will not be before the As long as the old contracts I continue to have consideral that business will no doubt fines, as shippore can obtain from the steamers and vessel and opinion that the new rate taken from Chicago, as the rotheir business to be diverted. A 15-cent rate is about all the this point while navigation is they mean to be idle for a come down to that figure.

The percentages carried duthe various roads leading come much nearer to the divisat Niagara Falls than the wee be seen from the following: 30.6; Lake Shore & Michiga Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chandle, 11.2; Baltimore & O

The General Freight Agent ing East from this city held resterday to arrange for the descend business in accordance the "High Joints" at Niagalong discussion, it was found some to an understanding, be

REPORTS. RASKA.

as to The Trib , June 24.—We have had month. Small grain gh much of it is short-Barley will be fit to har-Corn a good stand and

rson Co., June 24.—Three bughly soaked the ground, ing finely. Most of the her cool. Corn in good

o., June 24.—We have had bugs or grasshoppers. ing to head out. Corr

Co., June 24.- Plenty of just when it was needed. is looking well. Prospect 1878, but a later harvest ward as in 1878. There

Co., June 24.-Early sowr y that were sown on new hin. Corn is a good clear rains recently, and c

Co., June 24.—Spring le is not up to the usual weather. Corn is a good uld be desired. The ip-Co., June 24.-Drought

done some injury in the atte County,—a strip about and west, and fifteen north The average

KOTA.

es to The Tribuni. through the Big Sioux ne piece of wheat. Th pers have completely flax, or barley barveste a crop. There is a large r-fifths of it doing well ce of rain now. Timothy a Co., June 24.—The grass-ck here at present. They eat and oats and are going of the people are leaving

Co., June 24.-We have to bring all crops forward. only well. Never had

June 24.—Spring wheat

by drought. Thin and is. Pastures fair. Timothy familton Co., June 24.— Prought has done very and of corn is good; now

CONSIN. ches to The Tribune, bis Co., June 24.—Small rd, and present indications all and backward, with a

on of the crop will be cut er-fields have vielded beav-of red-top and timothy have ing to the drought in the ou. From the same cause

Anols.
As to The Tribune.
Co., June 24.—Harvest wheat best crop since 1861. reapers. Late-planted corn, ht crop. Timothy short. e Co., June 24.—Drought

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0 per cent. Corn clear of
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proved by the late rains.
rage crop of each. Altost prospects for all crops
years. Have good rains

ich to The Tribuna. a stop to all work in the und thoroughly soaked. is been well cultivated, and ast crop ever raised in the

SOURI. ch to The Tribune. ckson Co., June 25.—We rvest. Wheat, an ave-grade. Grass short.

IANA.
ca to The Tribuna.
te Co., June 24.—Winter harvest by the Fourth of mising, Corn backward, y. Pastures and timothy

VERAL.

, June 24.—The June retinal Department shows at has decreased about 4 laverage is 81, against 103 m is unfavorable in nearly

ON ITEMS.

the The Tribune.

the 24.—Col. A. C. Parking lawver of this city, who sted with the Democrat of last few years practicing his connection with that in is a strong and forcible newspaper men. He will strength of that paper. It Parkinson will be the next emocratic State Central

THE RAILWAYS.

Progress of the State Investigation at New York.

The General Public Getting Good Many Inside Points. Peculiarities of the Wheel Within a Wheel Called the Merchants'

Some Idea of the Favoritism and Discrimination Now Universal.

Dispatch.

Probability that the New East-Bound Rates Are Strictly on Paper.

THE RAILWAY INVESTIGATION.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 24.—The railway investigation was continued to-day. President James C. Fargo, of the Merchants' Despatch (Fast-Freight Line), explained the composition and value of that Company's stock. He said it was a joint-stock concern, different railroad companies being partners, and only some four or fre individual stockholders. The stock is owned in every State in the Union. There are 1000 shares. The Company has contracts with nearly every railroad in this country east of the Missouri, and has about 4,000 agencies here and in Europe. About 25 per cent of the capital stock is paid in. The dividends are 10 per cent per snnum, but The Company began in 1858 with 600 cars, and now owns 8,451 cars. The New York Central Road pays the Company a commission for its service. The Company could not make or give rates to shippers without authority from the railroads. The New York Central owns the largest single holding of stock,-about 12,500 shares, -Lake Shore 8,000, American Express Company 6,500, the Cleveland, Columbus & Clociunati Road 1,000 shares, W. H. Vanderbilt 150 shares and 150 shares in trust. The other ers the witness did not name

W. A. Cole, lard refiner, of W. A. Wilcox & Co., testified: "Our firm makes contracts with the railroads at the best rates they can get. After a pool has been formed I can always get better rates than before. I always know then that within a week I can get favorable rates, perhaps because they don't keep to the pool rates. I regard discrimination as equally injurious to railroads and the public; as a merchan I am opposed to the idea of selling to a big buyer at any cheaper rate than to a small. Our firm exports 25 per cent of all the lard that goes out of the United States. As an evidence of discrimina tion, I knew of a case where a man got a through rate from Chicago to Europe at only 10 cents more than I paid from Chicago to New York. I shipped 2,000 tierces on that vessel, and he 200.

If that had gone on I should have been shipping the 200 and he the 2,000 tierces. I believe in the through-freight system, but I would advocate giving the New York exporter the option of breaking the through condition at New

York as to ocean freight," Herman Brock, exporter and dealer in lard, estified that, on a contract for the shipment of 250 tierces (five car-loads) of lard from Chicago, be got a bill for \$34 less than his contract re guired him to pay. Annom, Plankinton & Co. afterwards sent a bill to the witness and tried to collect that difference of \$24, claiming that wit ness had got their rate and they his rate. Their contract was made on the same day. He refused to give the difference, and referred them to the railroad company. He could not remember what railroad it was, but it was the Central or Eric. The witness also knew houses in Chicago, or New York firms having houses in Chicago, could get better rates to New York than bouses here. As a rule, he and other merchants found, in buying goods at Chicago, they could do better by buying it at a rate which the seller would ship it to New York for, instead of buying goods and bringing it through at rates which could be got here. The general effect of such a system of giving private rates was injurious to trade, because it was bound to himse the merchant who could not get such the erepant who could not get such

was injurious to trade, because it was bound to injure the merchant who could not get such favors, even if in all other respects he managed his business as well as his more favored rival.

A.E. Orr, of David Dows & Co., said: "We go to all roads and get the best rates we can, but never see the tariff schedules. The New York Central does not charge anybody for the use of its grain elevators." Dows & Co. had been obliged to establish their Unicago house to establish their Unicago house to establish their Unicago house to reable them to compete with other houses in railroad rates, as it was impossible for the firm railroad rates, as it was impossible for the firm to get as good rates here as at the West. In some instances, where their shipments had been sent to faltimore for advantage in rates, the laboring class of New York had lost as much as \$10,000 which would otherwise have been expended among them here. Mr. Orr closed by saying he knew of no port in the world at which the facilities extended to shippers by connecting roads were greater than in New York, for railroads had for some time past done every reasonable thing asked. He must say, however, that since this investigation he had been unable to do anything with railroads, as they all seemed draid to name rates.

ANOTHER BIG DAYS WORK.

ANOTHER BIG DAY'S WORK.

Br. Louis, June 24.—Next Saturday 8,000 men will be engaged between sunrise and sunset in changing the gauge of the Iron Mountain Railroad from its present size of five feet to four feet eight and one-half inches. This change has long been conceded a necessity by the management, and the entire section force of the road has been engaged of late in preparing for the operation. The army of 3,000 section-men will be divided into squads, each of which will have six miles of work to do, and, weather permitting, it is confidently expected that the monstrous job will be accomplished that the monstrous job will be accomplished in the day. The change is a very important one for the Iron Mountain, as the new gauge is that of all lines connecting with it, which have contributed the services of their roadmasters and section hands to aid in the undertaking. The rolling stock is now being altered to conform to the change, and it is expected that on Saturday night the road will be fully equipped under the new order of affairs. An immediate effect of the change will be the connection of the road with the Union Depot of this city, which will be a great boon to the public traveling in the direction of Texas. The exact cause of this change will not be made public for a few lave, but it is said that it is the proposed consolidation with the Texas Pacific, flegotiations for which purpose are known to be in progress.

The East-bound freight traffic continues very large, and all the roads are taxed to their full espacity. No business has yet been taken at the new rates that went into effect last Monday, is the tonnage contracted for previous to the sivence has not yet been all disposed of, and probably will not be before the end of the week. As long as the old contracts last the roads will montinue to have considerable work, but after that business will no doubt fall off on all the lines, as shippers' can obtain much better rates from the steamers and vessels. There is a general opinion that the new rates cannot be maintained from Chicago, as the roads cannot allow all

tained from Chicago, as the roads cannot allow all their business to be diverted to the lake routes. A 15-gent rate is about all the roads can get at this point while navigation is open, and, unless they mean to be idle for a while, they must come down to that figure.

The percentages carried during last week by the various roads leading East from this city tome much nearer to the division decided upon at Niagara Falis than the week previous, as will be seen from the following: Michigan Ceutral, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 25.7; Pittaburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 23.09; Panhandle, 11.2; Baltimore & Ohio, 8.6.

resterday to arrange for the division of the Eastsound business in accordance with the action of
the "High Joints" at Nisgara Falls. After a
long discussion, it was found that they could not
some to an understanding, because they did not
throw how to divide the tonnage, owing to the
various classes of business carried. If a road

cleaned off from the floor much more easily than
from the bed.

R.—What do you suppose will be done with
you!

P.—I don't know. Perhaps they will shut me
up in jail. It makes no difference. I am just
as well off there as anywhere.

R.—But they will hang you for this.

R.—Well, I don't care. They may do what
they please. I don't make the laws. I had got
to do it; those children couldn't live to come on
the town and go to bad houses. I wouldn't
have it. If I wasn't a Carristian, I might.

R.—Then you are a Christian, are you!

P.—Yes; I am a good Protestant Christian.

had carried a larger amount of high-class freight than another, it was claimed by some it should be counted as much more as the rate was above the grain rate. Others claimed that the business should be divided in accordance with the figures furnished by the "High Joints," no matter what class of freight was carried. Finally, a dispatch was drawn up and sent to Commissioner Fink, asking his opinion regarding the construction of the agreement. An answer from Mr. Fink is expected this morning, when another meeting will be held to make the final arrangements to carry the East-bound pool from Chicago into effect.

CREOSOTING TIES. A special meeting of the Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest was held yesterday afternoon at the Arhenseum. The object of the meeting was to hear Mr. Edward R. Andrews, of New York, explain his system of creosoting railroad tie will last sixteen years. He bases is calculation upon the test given his system in England. The system is called the Hayward, and it is asserted that by the proces ward, and it is asserted that by the process recommended a saving upon sixteen years of use of \$2 a ton will be effected. He steams the wood first, then withdraws the sap and vapor by vacuum, and then applies oil to the wood, the oil being heated to about 160 to 180 degrees. The speaker dwelt upon the advantages arising from the application of his creosoting system to the wooden payements of Chicago, and showed the superiority and durability of the London wooden payements over those in this city, brought about by the application of the creosoting principle.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 24.—The managing party of the Indianapolis, Delphi & Chicago Road, locating the line between this city and Delphi, start from here to-morrow. The line will diverge from the Bee Line four miles north of this city, thence by Boyleston, where it crosses the Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington, and thence along the old Michigan Road to Delphi. The whole line will be 140 miles in

DEBT VOTED. OSHKOSH, Wis., June 24.—At the election

the railroad proposition to-day to vote \$75,000 in bonds for a connection with the Milwanke Lake Shore & Western Railway, the proposition was carried by 1,200 majority. The vote was very light, and there were only 175 votes in the city against it.

THE FLINT ROAD. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., June 24.—The reported early foreclosure of the mortgage on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad is confirmed. The road will probably go into hands of a Receiver

Mr. H. R. Hobart, editor of the Rallway Age, has gone to Rockford to read an original poem to the pupils of the Rockford Female Seminar;

It is understood that arrangements have be perfected for the building of a line of railroad from San Antonio to El Paso, Tex., -abons 400 miles,-where it will connect with the California Southern Pacific, which is expected to reach El Paso in July, 1882. This scheme involves a through all-rail route from Galveston, Tex., from which point a line is already running to San Antonio.

A committee of mortgage bondholders of the Flint & Pere Mrrquette Railroad is engaged in preparing a plan for foreclosing the mortgage and organizing a new company to control and operate the road by converting the bonds into stock. A large amount of the bonds is held in New Bedford, Boston, and other places in the East. The reorganization will result in delaying the payment of the July coupons on the bonds of the Holly, Wayne & Monroe Railroad.

The puriness of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. bonds of the Holly, Wayne & Monroe Railroad.

The business of the Chicago & Aiton Railroad between St. Louis and Kansas City is continually increasing, and the new road is getting mora popular every day, in spite of the exertions of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern and Missouri Pacific Railroads to prevent this road from being recognized as a rival line. The track of the new road is said to be in as good condition as those of the best and oldest roads in the country. Mr. James Charleton, the popular General Ticket and Passenger Agent of this road, telegraphed General Manager McMullin yesterday that he took a party of Ohio ditors in a special train consisting of six coaches dulin yesterday that he took a party of Onio editors in a special train consisting of six coaches and one baggage car' from St. Louis to Kansas City in 10 hours and 30 minutes. The regular trains over the two St. Louis roads make the distance in 12½ to 13 hours. This is pretty good work for a fine that the St. Louis roads claim cannot be considered a rival between St. Louis and Kansas City.

MURDERER OF INNOCENTS.

Killed His Three Children.

porter secured an interview with Kemmel at the station-house, and learned from his own lips srrongly Teutonic, but this accent will not be attempted here.

Reporter—They say you have shot your children. Is this possible?

Prisoner (with emphasis)—Yes, of course I

have. I shot them all, and they died right off, and went to Heaven. R.-Why didn't you shoot yourself? P.-Why, that wouldn't be right. I should go to b-ll if I should shoot myself.

R.—But how could you shoot those little innocent children? P.—How could I? How could I see them grow up and come on the town, and by and by

grow up and come on the town, and by and by see them going off into bad houses? I thought that, if I killed them now, they would be all right; they would die and go straight to Heaven.

R.—But they would not need to come on the town; you are not an old man, and could support them well enough.

P.—I am about 48 years old. I am too old to work, and it makes no difference what becomes of me; and now my wife won't have the children to take care of. She can do washing and other work, and earn enough to live on. It is better for her than to have the children.

ing and other work, and earn enough to live on. It is better for her than to have the children.

R.—Did you love your children?

P.—Why, of course I did, and that was why I shot them. They didn't feel it. I put the pistol up close to their heads, and they died right off, and went to Heaven.

R.—But Anna didn't; she is alive now, and has suffered terribly.

P.—Is that so? Ne, it can't be; you are foeling me. I can't understand. I thought I killed them all. I meant to; and, if I had supposed that Anna was not dead, I would have given her another shot. I had plenty more cartridges, and if you will let me out I will go right down there now and finish her.

R.—Tell me just how you shot them.

P.—Well, you see my little Emma was lying on the bed, and my eldest little girl was taking care of her. The little one rell off the bed the other day and hurt her very much, and I felt sorry for her. I always loyed my children, and could not bear to see them take any hurt, so I told the oldest to take care of her when she was on the bed, and see she didn't fall again. So she was standing by the bed, and I called my little Anna into the other bedroom and told her I had got something to show her [with a flendish laugh]. Then I pulled my revolver out of my coat-pocket, and, when she was looking at it, she said. "Oh, how pretty?" and I put it up to her temple and shot her, and she fell right down. Then I went to the bedroom, where the others were, and my little one lay right there on the pillow, and I thought I could shoot her, too, so she would die right off and never feel it.

R.—And then you shot the eldest, didn't you?

P.—Yes; it was the day they had got to die and I thought I might as well kill ner then, and so I shot her, too, and she fell right down on the floor.

R.—Did you bring Anna into the bedroom and lay her on the bed?

so I shot her, too, and she tell right down on the floor.

R.—Did you bring Anna into the bedroom and lay her on the bed!

P.—Yes; I picked her up off the floor and carried her in where the others were, and laid her on the bed just as nice as I could.

R.—But you lett the eldest lying in the blood on the floor. Why didn't you pick up her body too!

P.—She bled so much that I thought the blood would get all over the bed, and it could be cleaned off from the floor much more easily than from the bed.

AMUSEMENTS.

The second performance of "The Mega-therians" was given last night to a large audience. It is rather a difficult matter to handle such a large crowd of song-and-dance handle such a large crowd of song-and-dance men, vocalists, comedians, and musicians, but the difficulties have been overcome, and an entertainment without a hitch is given. Mr. Emerson, who is a host in himself, is loudly applauded in his sketch of Moriarty. Certainly it is one of the neatest things he ever did, and the "Scenee on the Mississippi," reconstructed by Schoolcraft and Coes, which introduces the full strength of the company, is exceedingly amusing. The entire company, is exceedingly amusing. The entire show, on account of its quality and its size, is a marvel in the line of minstrelsy.

"Si Slocum" once more stalks the stage of the Clark street theatre, whose patrons should now be as familiar with his adventures as they Frank Frayne, of course, plays the title role, in which he has occasion to demonstrate his proficiency with the rifle. His little son Freddle always pleases the audience, and the sagacity of the dog Jack elevates the animal in the estimation of the loyers of sensation to the position of a star actor. Miss Josie Crocker, who has often been seen before, interprets nicely the role of Mulh Slocum, the double-dyed villain is portrayed effectively by Mr. Fred Knight, and Mr. Edward Barrett suits those he plays for as Jerry Blackburn.

DRAMATIC NOTES. "Our Boys" will be played at the Halsted The Wallack engagement in San Francisco according to dispatches, promises to be profit-At the South Boston Universalist Church they are performing a historical pageant, "The

Coronation of Columbus." Fanny Davenport seems to think she knows more about her getting married than the re-porters.—Cincinnati Enquirer. Mr. Rufus Scott and Miss Maria Henley, of

the Maggie Mitchell combination, were married in Hamilton, Can., on May 81. Mr. Nate Salsbury and Miss Dingeon, of the Troubadours, and Mr. Charlie Bachus, of the San Francisco Minstrels, are in town.

This aftersoon will be the last performance of "Mme. Favart" at Haverly's. In the evening "Les Cloches de Corneville" will be given. It is proposed to open the Rice Surprise Party's season at the Philadelphia Chestnut Aug. 25, probably with Bartley Campbell and E. E. Rice's "West Point."

Mr. Harry Meredith, we learn from the Boston
Herald, will be the leading man of Mme. Jananschek's company next season. Mr. R. J. Dillon
and his wife (Fannie Francis) will also be memers of the same company. No less than 310 dramatic works have been presented on the Madrid stage between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, 1878. Here is the analysis: In one act, 192; in two acts, 39; in three acts, 78; in more than three acts, 6.

A telegram from Louisville to the Indianapolis Sentiasi says: "Mr. W. H. Woods, well known to a good many play-goers as a prominent actor several years ago, has entered the ministry, and last night preached a most eloquent sermon at the Church of the Messiab." The London World gives the following list of the birthdays of the artists of the Comedic Francaise: Got, 1829; Delaunay, 1826; Febvre, 1834; Coquelin, aine. 1841: Miles. Brohan, Favart, and Dinab Felix, 1838; Mile. Bernharöt, 1849; Mile. Croizette, 1848; Mile. Samary, 1851.

Last week Miss Lizzie Webster, of the Evangeline Troupe, was married to Mr. J. Nunnemacher, a partner of E. E. Rice in his business the past year. The partnership between Rice and Nunnemacher is now at an end, and it is not and Nunnemacher is now at an end, and it is un-derstood that the newly-made bride leaves the Last night's train for New York carried down Mr. W. C. Mitchell, of the St. Louis Olympie, and the gentleman who has leased the Metropolitan of this city. He goes for attractions, and, according to his own story, will open here in August with as strong a variety company as money can secure.

An English sciaptation of "Les Enfants du Capitaine Grant," M. Dennery's dramatization of Jules Verne's novel, produced last winter at the Porte St. Martin, Paris, will be brought out at the Boston Theatre early the coming season. It was not much of a success in Paris. There are opportunities for spectacular display, but it possesses no literary or dramatic merit.

Edmund Yates pays this poetical tribute to Mile. Sarah Bernhardt, whose slender proportions have long been the subject of the jests of the paragraphers:

By lively buriesque, which whilom was the rage, To the Gaiety Toothpicks were led; But since yesterday they have turned o'er a new page.
And a Toothpick now draws them instead.

And a Toothpick now draws them instead.

The "Beaux Stratagem" will be produced in the Imperial Theatre in Loudon next season under Miss Litton's management. It has not been acted in London for twenty years. Miss Litton intenss to produce a series of old comedies with a picked company which will include Lionel Brough, said to be the best Tony Lumpkin in England, and perhaps Mr. Charles Coghlan. Mr. Buckstone in the old days used to be a famous Scrub.

to be a famous Scrub.

The Buenos Ayres Standard publishes the following telegram from Rossi, the Italian tragedisn: "Genoa, May 6.—I accept your offer to feaugurate the Politeama Agentino on condition of my company being engaged also. Before retiring from the stage 1 am anxious to visit once more the free soil of America and say good-by to its sons and my dear countrymen there. I sail at once. Remember me to Moreno. Thine, "Ennest Ross."

M. Got, the doyen of the Comedie Française, had a tremendous recall as he made his exitative a superb bit of acting in "La Joie Fait Peur" at the London Gaiety the other night. He returned to the stage, but refused to destroy

He returned so the stage, but refused to destroy the "scenic illusion," completely ignored the audience, and, after a couple of words and a couple of nods to the person en scene, again retired, thus acknowledging the compliment while complying with the principles of his art. while complying with the principles of his art.

Mr. Arthur Sketchley's attempt to restore the character of Falstaff to the London stage does not appear to have been brilliantly successful. He appears to have made the fat knight a male edition of his Mrs. Brown, and one of the critics says that his performance was "even, tinged at times with something approaching to a melancholy strain." Melancholy in connection with Falstaff is something entirely new, and Mr. Sketchely must certainly be credited with originality.

The New York Mercury says: Minattel agants.

nality.

The New York Mercury says: Minstuel agents are deeply occupied with the study of antedluvian animal nomenclature for use on posters and advertisements. Haverly dealt himself a mastedon, with forty burnt corkists; Hooley has seen him with a megatherium, and gone him ten better. Now some other enterprising minstreler should furnish the champion Paleocoic Behemoth Minstrels, which would require the auditorium for the performance, and leave the stage for the convenience of the spectators.

Angustus Daly takes possession of the New

the stage for the convenience of the spectators.

Augustus Daly takes possession of the New York Broadway Theatre in a few days. The World says he will expend \$15,000 in alterations. To avoid the old objection of the stairs the parquet is to be reached by a succession of slight and easy terraces from Broadway. The chairs will be bettered and everything made attractive. He intends to make it a comedy place, and will call it "Daly's Theatre." The feature is to be a performance which shall include two and often three pieces—always a comedietta, or perhaps one-hour-and-a-half comic drama, operetta, vandeville, farce, and the like. He leaves for London shortly to supervise the production at the Princess Theatre of his new drama of London life which he prepared last winter, but returns in time to open the new place in September, and in company with some recruits from England for his cast. He is simply to manage his theatre from the stage business and box-office managements to an English capitalist who is willing to aid the venture.

A Church and Stage Guild has just been

whom are Miss vokes, also victoria vokes, Miss Lizzie Coote, and Mme Konas.

The following were the attractions at the London theatres on June 14: Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, "Don Giovanni"; Her Maiesty's, "Carmen"; Haymarket, "Brag "; Adelphi, "The School for Scandal"; Lyceum, "Richelieu"; Princess", "Drink"; Gaiety (Comedie Francaise), "Le Misanthrope" and "Les Plaideurs"; Olympic, "The Mother"; Strand, "Mme. Favart "; Prince of Wales, "Sweethearts" and "Good for Nothing"; Globe, "Les Cloches de Corneville" and "Don Quixote, Jr."; Vaudeville, "The Girls"; Opera Comique, "H. M. 'S. Pinfore" and "Cups and Saucers"; Court, "Cousin Dick" and "The Ladies' Battle"; Royalty, "Crutch and Toothpick" and "Nicette"; Alhambra, "Veunice" and "Sarab"; Criterion, "Meg's Diversion" and "Truth"; Imperial (ate Aquarium), afternoon, "Child of the Regiment" and "Belles of the Kigchen"; evening, "She Stoops to Conquer" and "The Lady of Lyons" burlesque; Philharmonic (Galety company), "The Musical Box" and "Young Fra Diavolo"; Duke's, "New Babylon"; Park, The Court Minstrels; Surrey, "Round the Clock"; Standard, "For Sale"; Britannia, "Against Tide"; Grecian, "The Queen's Colors"; Garrick, "A Cruise to China." Drury Lane and Folly, closed.

"Tony Pastor's Weekly!" This is the line that stars at the traveler in the face from every "Tony Pastor's Weekly!" This is the line

China." Drury Lane and Folly, closed.

"Tony Pastor's Weekly!" This is the line that stares the traveler in the face from every fence and wall the billposters can make available in the city, and I have no doubt there are hundreds of innocents who verily believe that Tony Pastor does publish a weekly, as there have been innocents who have believed that Tony Pastor has been a regular contributor to story papers. It may be painful for those innocents to know that the vocalist who originally sang "Whoa. Emma!" and other equally classic ballads, never wrote a story in his life, but such is the painful truth. Tony Pastor is no doubt a very gifted gentleman, but he doesn't run a weekly. Nor has Pat Rooney, the able linguist and Irish society actor, attained any real eminence as a litterateur, in spite of the fact that his name has appeared at the head of legions of boys' stories. To tell the truth, Mr. Rooney cannot even read, much less write, and it is related of him that one day when he went down to Street & Smith's to draw pay for a story he had "written," he gentity drew a youthful clerk outside, and, pointing to a copy of the story paper, whispered to him: "Would vez be koind enough to show me the story I writ!" and the bedazed youth, pointing to the flaming title and the alleged author's name in monstrous type, said: "Why, there it is, Mr. Rooney, with a bland smile as he took the sheet upside down and began poring over it with a 'great show of interest. This little anecdote is now offered to Tony Pastor's Weekly. It is not new, but it has a moral. —Dramatic News.

MUSICAL NOTES. Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt contemplates return ing to America.

The deficit in the Cincinnati Saengerfee finances is figured at \$7,878. Miss Dora Wiley will join Rice's " Evangeine " company next season. Miss Adelaide Phillips has quite recovered from her recent indisposition.

"Mme. Favart" at Haverly's, and "Fatiitza" at McVicker's, this afternoon and even-Miss Annie Louise Cary arrived in Boston Friday, and will pass the summer quietly at he

home "Down East." Miss Clara H. Scott, who in former years lived in Chicago, but of late in Iowa, and who is well known among musical people as a musician, has of late removed to Oak Park. "Pinafore" possibilities are not yet ex-hausted. It is to be brought out by dwarfs (the Liliputian opera company), with the fairy-like Miss Jennie Quigley, thirty luches in hight,

A vocal and instrumental concers will be given on Friday evening next under the auspices of the choir of St. Paul's R. E. Church for the benefit of the church. Several prominent musi ians will take part.

A sofree musicale will be given by the pupils of Sig. Eliodoro de Campi at the rooms of the Chicago Literary Club on Thursday evening next, assisted by Mr. Ledochowski and one of his pupils, Miss Dollie Atwood. Mrs. H. E. H. Carter has been engaged as prima donna of the Boston "Pinafore" company for next season. Mr. J. C. Bartlett, Miss Emma Guenther, Mr. James A. Gilbert, and Mr. Harry Haskell have been re-engaged. The company will add "Chimes of Corneville" and

The Abt Society will give its next concert on the 26th inst. in the Methodist Church Block, and has secured Miss Arabeils Root as soprano soloist and Miss Mantey as violin soloist. We are requested to state that reserved seats can be secured at the box office, 251 State street, on and after to-day. Arrangements for the moonlight serenade, July 3, on the steamer Duluth, are now completed.

are now completed.

The latest "Pinafore" sensation is a rendering of the entire opera by one person. A Miss Marion Musgrove made the attempt at a Philisdelphia theatre last week. The audience was a petient one, and the lady was in the midst of Backstraw's plaintive ditty, in the second act, when two imitation brick-houses were shot across the stage, shutting out the good ship and leaving the lyric artist in the position of a street musician. This was hint enough. She stopped.

The programme for the Winter Pavilion conmusician. This was hist enough. She stopped.

The programme for the Winter Pavilion concert this evening will include Sekat's "Soldiers' Play March"; overture to Lachner's "Turandot"; Gungl's "Hydropaten Waltz"; "Variations" for orchestra, by Schreiner; overture to "Zampa"; "Farewell," serenade for cornet, by Heriurth; Boccherini's Minuet; "Sketches," by Resch; "Favorite Melodies," by Hoffmann: "Calabraise," by Rosenhain; "Storm Galop," by Keler Bela; and "Wappenfest Quadrille," by Hermann.

We are enabled to announce from official

by Hermann.

We are enabled to announce from official sources that Mr. Strakosch has engaged the following artists for next season: Signora Teresita Singer, dramatic prima drama; Mile. Belocca, contraito; Mile. Marie Litta, prima donna leggiera; Miss Lancaster, seconda; Signors Petrovich, Lazzarini, and Tilla, tenors; Storti and Gottschalk, baritones; and Castelmary, Carl Formes, and Strini, bassos. It is a little remarkable that in the circular, which is sent us from headquarters, no mencion is made of Miss Cary.

Among the passengers who left New York yesterday on the Britannic was Mr. Carl Rosa, the English operatic impressario. Mr. Rosa arrived in this city two weeks ago, and has occupied his sojourn here principally in looking out

arrived in this city two weeks ago, and has occupied his sojourn here principally in looking out for voices and talking with managers. Among the engagements he has made may be mentioned Mr. George Conly, the well-known basso, who signed a contract on Thursday to sing in Mr. Ross's next winter season at Her Majesty's, in London. Respecting his plans for the future Mr. Ross has revealed little or nothing, though it is fair to presume that he did not let the opportunity slip of studying the operatic field here and counting the chances that English opera, conducted on a really grand scale, might have in America. The opinion of the best musical men is that should Mr. Ross decide to come here with his company he will meet with a success equal to that he has achieved in London. But for the present his time is filled up till May next. He commences his English provincial season in August and his London season at Her Majesty's in January next, consequently there is no hope of seeing him here this year, if he entertains the idea of coming at all.

one of the most fertile and productive localities in the West,—a veritable garden spot,—but it is cursed with roving and lawless characters, who are ready for any act of violence, from highway robbery to the murder of a family.

CASUALTIES.

CYCLONE. ceived of the recent cyclone in Southwestern Nebraska. At Red Cloud the Methodist Church there was demolished. Several houses in town were blown down. One family took refuge in the cellar. The house was blown down, but the neighbors on removing the debris from over the cellar found all the family undurt with the exception of one man slightly bruised about the head.

GALVESTON, Tex., June 24.—The New special from Fort Griffin say a terrific rain-storm swept eight inches of water fell, flooding the town, causing Collins Creek to overflow. Three per-sons were drowned in the town, and four just below. There was immense damage to prop-SUNSTROKE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
VINCENNES, Ind., June 24.—James Hallett, a esident of this city, was fatally prostrated by heat while harvesting to-day on the farm of Andy Purcell.

WRESTLING WITH DEATH. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
McGregor, Ia., June 24.—Yesterday George Van Dyke, a farmer residing near Luana, fell while wrestling and broke his neck.

BELIGIOUS.

nsecration of the Head of the Episco Church in the Republic of Mexico.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PITTSBURG, Pa.. June 24.—The Rev. Henry Channey Reilly was consecrated Bishop of the Church of Jesus of the Republic of Mexico at Trinity Episcopal Church in this city this morning. It was an event not of local but of national importance. The whole Episcopal Church of this country, as well as "the Church of Car took an active part in the ceremony, and lent their aid to give it additional weight and solemnity. The following Bishops were present: The Rt.-Rev. Abram Newkirk Littlejohn, Bishop of Long Island, Brooklyn; the Rt.-Rev. Arthur Cleveland Core, Bishop of Western New York, Buffalo; the Rt.-Rev. Alfred Lee, Bishop of Delaware, Wilmington; the Rt.-Rev. Gregory Thurston Bedell, Bishop of Ohio, Gambier; the Rt.-Rev. George W. Peterkin, Bishop of West Virginia, Wheeling; the Rt.-Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; the Rt.-Rev. Thomas Augustus Jaggar, Bishop of Southern Ohio, Cincinnati; the Rt.-Rev. John Barrett Kerfoot, Bishop of Pittsburg, besides a large number of distinguished clergymen from all parts of the country. The Bishops and ciergy formed in procession and marched down the aisle to the chancel. Bishop Coxe delivered The One Hundred and Ninety-sixth hymn was sung, and then the consecration service proper began, Bishop Lee, who was the consecrator, scated himself before the altar, and Bishops Bedell and Ker-

foot conducted the Bishop-elect to him and pre-sented him. Bishop Bedell then read the official account of the appointment of the Commission of Bishops which had charge of the Mexican Church, and of their labors, concluding by eading a letter from Bishop Whitingha Maryland, stating that he fully concurred in the action of the other members of the Commission and, although unable to be present at the ceremony, he wished the new Bishop Godspeed. Bishop Littlejohn presented the certificate of election of Bishop Reilly, and the testimonial of his good character and fitness for the position, which were read by the Bishop-elect, who was invested with the robes of a Bishop by the Rev. Reese F. Alsop, of Pittsburg, and Robert Meech, of Allegheny. He then knelt in the gateway

leading to the altar, and Bishop Lee read the Veni Creator Spiritus, and the other Bishops responded. The seven Bishops then clustered around the kneeling man and laid their hands on him, as they said: "Receive thou the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Biabop in the Church of God now

thou the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Biahop in the Church of God now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. And remember that thou sit up the grace of God which is given thee by this imposition of our hands, for God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power and love and sobernesss." The Church of Mercies is an independent Church, and its Bishop is not controlled by the Honse of Bishops, although he is created by them. Bishop Railly was born in Chili, South America, of American parents. His father came originally from New York, but was engaged in business in South America, and lived there for a number of years after the birth of the Bishop, who was educated there and became a thorough student of the Spanish language. He early entered the ministry, and for a time preached in Santiago. Upon his return to New York Dr. Reilly became Rector of the Spanish Episcopal Church of Santiago in New York, and it was while ministering to this charge that he became so deeply interested in the work that was going on in Mexico. In personal address the new Bishop is a man who would attract attention, and his intellectual qualities are marked. He is a concise and vigorous writer and speaker, both in English and Spanish, although in the former tongue he exhibits some peculiarities consequent upon his foreign education and long life in South America. His carnestness and plety are impressive characteristics of the man, and it is probable that in no one else could have been joined qualities are much needed in the responsible position to which he has been called. He is 40 years of age.

THE BURGLARS' CARNIVAL.

Burglars made a rich haul Sunday afternoon which, of course, the police kept all to themselves, for fear that citizens would find out what sort of professionals are loafing about town. Between the hours of 3 o'clock and 6 in the afternoon some one forced entrance to the apartments of John Arbuckle in the rear of his store, No. 341 West Lake street. A rear window opening into the kitchen was easily forced open, and, as the family were absent at the time, the burglars had the house to themselves. They took advantage of their opportunity by thoroughly ransacking the house and the store, and their industry was well rewarded when they found \$500 cash stwowed rewarded when they found \$500 cash stowed away in a bureau-drawer in one of the sleeping apartments. They departed as they had entered, closing the house behind them, and taking nothing but the money. There is no clew to the perpetrators. The police baye, of course, run in several persons upon suspicion; some are now locked up, and others were released shortly after their incarceration. It is safe to state that they have no idea who did the work, and that they have no idea who did the work, and that they have no clew upon which to work. The stolen money is said to have been of the follow-ing: Thirty \$20 greenbacks, all new and un-solled; three \$50 bills; twelve \$2 bills; eight \$1 bills; \$3 in small cash; and \$3.20 in small colns.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

Discussing the Bids for Plumbing, the Fire-Proof Work, Etc.

A Prospect that the Old Contractors Will Get a Set-Back-

The Joint Committee of the County Board on Public Buildings and Public Service met yester-day morning for the purpose of considering the bids for the interior work on the new Court-House. Commissioner Burling presided, and the entire Commistee—ten in all—were on hand. Architect Egan and a number of contractors and others interested were also present.
The entire forenoon session was spant in discussing the bids and the manner in which the work should be let. A list showing the lowest bidders had been prepared, and was found to read as follows:

read as follows:
Carpentry—P. J. Sertos, 209, 147.50; Hennessey Bros. 376, 576; William Anderson, 389, 000; Jonathan Clark, 206, 645; J. W. Young, 288, 000; Eschiel Smith, 269, 320.
Fire-proofing—William Anderson, 253, 000; E. Smith, 365, 371; William Crimp, 357, 200; Hennessey Bros., 358, 579; Henry Rudic, 350, 120; J. M. Armstrong, 360, 120.
M. Armstrong, 360, 120.
Plantering—W. Armstrong, 331, 903; J. M. Armstrong, 322, 600; W. Crimp, 322, 820; C. E. Cook, 333, 970; M. Byrne & Sen, 334, 000.
Plumbing—Henry Byrne, 37, 385; Joseph Hogan, 38, 250; John M. Armstrong, 38, 409; Edward Bazgott, 38, 971; Schuster & Lampariner, 38, 900; J. J. Wade, 28, 990.
Steam-heating and Ventilating—S. I. Pope & Co., 327, 875; J. M. Armstrong, 327, 990; W. M. Anderson, 330, 320; Hazton Steam-Heating Company, 330, 900; C. E. Cook, 331, 000; Reskiel Smith, 331, 000.
Mr. Egan was asked for information as to

THE SCHEME DID NOT WORK

entirely to the satisfaction of the promoters.

No conclusion was reached during the morning, but on reassembling after dinner it was decided, on motion of Commissioner Wood, to recommend to the Board the acceptance of P. J. Sextor's bid of \$69,147 for the carpenter work.

Next came the fire-proof work, and over this there was considerable discussion.

Architect Egan said that Anderson was an employe of Smith's, and knew nothing of practical work.

Commissioner Wheeler wanted the lowest bidder to get the job, but was strongly opposed to giving the work to any person not having practical knowledge of the business.

Commissioner Burling said he had been informed that Anderson's bid was put in simply to strengthen Smith. It was not likely that Anderson would have put in a bid without the knowledge and consent of his employer.

Commissioner Wheeler moved that all bidders be excluded from the room, and in response to this broad hint Mr. Armstrong got up and traveled.

Commissioner Wood moved to send for Mr. Anderson, but this was voted down. On motion of Commissioner Wheeler, this action was immediately reconsidered, and a messenger was sent for Anderson.

Commissioner Boese said that to reject Anderson's bid and award the contract to Smith would be to present the latter with \$2,370. He moved that Smith be sent for also. This prevailed, and the boy was instructed to bring in Smith also. He failed to find either party, and no further action was taken on the subject.

The relumbers.

Mr. Egan said that Mr. Henry Byrne, the lowest bidders, at their bid of \$27,875.

THE PLUMBING. Mr. Egan said that Mr. Henry Byrne, the low-

THE FLUMBING.

Mr. Egan said that Mr. Henry Byrne, the lowest bidder on plumbing and gas-fitting, was outside, and should be heard. Byrne was called in, and said that he had been fitteen years in the business, and fully understood it. As to his responsibility, he thotight his bondsman, Louis Haas, was good enough for all practical purposes. He had no contracts on hand, and never had any trouble with the county over work which he had formerly done for it.

Commissioner Burling thought the preferences of the Architect should be consulted.

Mr. Egan said that Byrne had done some work for him, and had performed it scentably. He would, however, prefer Hogan, for he had done considerable work at the Insane Asylum and elsewhere, and had griven full satisfaction. But if oracticable he would like Mr. Baggott to get the bid, for he did the best work in Cook County. In no branch of building was it more important to employ responsible men than in plumbing, for this was work which no architect could look after in all its details.

Commissioner Hoffman moved to award the contract to Joseph Hogan. No vote was taken on this.

Commissioner Btewart moved to reconsider. So oftered.

Commissioner Stewart moved as a substitute that it be recommended to give the contract to Mr. Baggot.

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Commissioner Stewart moved to give the newspapers. The speaker did not believe in Jumping over the heads of good bidders to give a contract to a man whose name had so often been used in connection with alleged dishouses jobs.

Commissioner Spofford said Hogan did first-class work on the new wings of the Insane Asylum, while the work done by other contractors there had required continual repairs.

Commissioner Spofford said Hogan did first-class wo

of seeing him here this year, if he entertains the late of coming at all the late of coming as a

placed it for safe keeping in the grocery, and followed up his assallant.

About a block farther south on Halsted street he came up with Shannou, and asked him what he meant by treating him so, whereupon he was again assaulised. Berbiere states that he then drew his pocket-knife, and, showing it to his antagonist, threatened to do him bodily injury. The assault was kept up, and the Savoyard plunged his knife into the Irishman's right side, just below the ribs, causing a broad wound, from which the entrails protruded.

Irishman's right side, just below the ribs, causing a broad wound, from which the entrails protruded.

The affair was witnessed by William Smith, Pound-keeper at No. 578 West Polk street, who at once placed Barbiers under arrest, and took him to the Chicago Avenue. Station. Shannon was taken to the West Madsson Street Station, where his wound was dressed by Dr. Dunne. The entrails ware replaced and the wound fastened up. The patient bled a great deal, but found no inconvenience in walking about, which, however, the Doctor soon prohibited. He was then taken to his home, No. 163 De-Koven street. Dr. Dunne is unable to state how the lojury will result. The wound is of course a very dangerous one, and mortification may set in. His version of the affair is that he wished to shake hands with the organ-grinder, and that he did not know that to be wrong until the failow called him foul names. Then he struck him, and was in turn stabbed. This story is not given much credence.

The injured man is young and unmarried, and Barbiere is 47 years of age. The latter lives at the corner of Michigan and Market streets, with a wife and three children. He has worked at packing-houses, unloading vessels, and such labor until he became too rheumatic to stand it. He now works when able to get something fitted to his ability, and when not employed travels the streets with his hand-organ.

A curious incident happened while the Doctor was dressing Shannon's wound in the police station. One of his companions, who was watching the Doctor replace the entrails, saw a large string of coagulated blood adhering to the body, after the wound had been stitched up, and called the Doctor's attention to it by saying "You've sewed him up, and left that out." The Doctor picked up the clot, and snapped it from off his fingers, whereupon the critical companion screamed out: "Oh! My God, you've killed him," and, fortunately for himself, at once ran off, for the Doctor became furious and made at him with a policeman's baton.

People are killed by coughs t

People are killed by coughs that Hale's Honey of dorehound and Tar would cure. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.



NORTHWESTERN SHARPSHOOTERS' ASSOCIATION June 25 to 29, at

Sharpshooters' Park, near Washington Heights Wednesday, 12:30 p. m.; return, 6:30 p. m.; Priday, 8:40 and 10 a. m.; return, 7:30 p. m.; Priday, 8:40 and 10 a. m.; peturn, 7:30 p. m.; Esturday, 0:40 and 10 a. m.; return, 7:30 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.; return, 6:30 and 10 p. m.

THIS WEDNESDAY MATINER AND NIGHT, OPERA AT REGULAR THEATRE PRICES. AIMEE! Supported by Maurice Grau's OPERA BOUFFE CO.
SO ARTISTS. SO
This Wednesday Matinee, the latest great success, LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

IMMENSE HIT

Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinesa, also Sunday Evening, by request,

Emerson's Megatherian Minstrels,
R. M. HOOLEY and WM. EMERSON.... Proprietors
R. M. HOOLEY and WM. EMERSON... Proprietors
R. M. HOOLEY AND CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF T

WINTER'S LINCOLN PAVIL-ION. THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK, CHICAGO ORCHESTBA.

Under the direction of ADOLPH BOSENBECKER.

Admission, 25 cents.

These Concerts will take place every Wednesday and Saturday during the summer season.

DEXTER PARK.

FOURTH OF JULY TOURNAMENT. Bids will be received up to Wednesday Evening at Solciock at Room 7% Republic Life Bunding for exclusive ground privileges, as follows:
Esting Department, Lager-Beer Stand, Sods Fountain, Lemonada, Ice-Cream, and Cake Stand, Cigara and Tobacco, Shooting-Gallery, Shows, Peddiers Goods, etc., etc. Spirituous Liquors will not be admitted to the grounds.

Favorable arrangements will be made with any party wishing to exhibit and manage a Balloon.

THOS. H. KEEFE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
SUCCESS! SUCCESS! House Crowded to the Door.
MAY FISK'S
DINOTHERIAN LADY MINSTREES.

Monday, June 23, and during the week, the Benowned KENTUCKY RIFLE TEAM and famous Drematic Stars, the FRANK I. FRAYNE COMBINATION, In the great sensational drama, SI SLOCOM.

PHOPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEFOT COMMISSAINT, NO. 3 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO, Ill., June 18, 1879.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at site office usually 20 clock p. m. Thursday, June 28, 1879, for furnishing the following supplies to the Subsistance Department, United States Army, delivered at anch places in this city as may be required, on or before June 20, 1879, viz:

8,000 pounds States Army, delivered at anch places in this city as may be required, on or before June 20, 1879, viz:

8,000 pounds forear, "G," in barrels, rull-lined. 16,000 pounds Suzar, "G," in barrels, rull-lined. 16,000 pounds Suzar, "G," in barrels, rull-lined. 16,000 pounds Suzar, "G," and not to contain more than 10 per cent resin, in strapped boxes.

14,000 pounds Suzar, "G," in barrels, rull-lined. 1,400 bottles Fickies, quarts. Crosse & Bischwell (Sye chow-chow, Srd cacambers, 28, assorted, 12 bottles to a case, strapped.

2,000 pounds Cut-Loaf Sugar, 5,000 pounds Granulated Sugar, and 1,000 pounds Fowdered Bugger, in harrels, and the strapped surger, and 1,000 pounds Fowdered Bugger, in harrels, and the surger of the shows smounts, which are to be increased or decreased as may be required at the time of opening.

Actual tare at the time of delivery is required, and no charge for packages will be allowed.

Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions, and must be accompanied by samples.

Blank proposals or other information will be furnished on a pplication to this office. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Major and C, S.

Palmer. W. E. Whitney, of New York, is T. C. Musgrove, of Philadelphia. W. M. Madden, of Deadwood, is

C. D. Munson, of Colfax, Ia., H. B. Chevallier, of New York, is at the Prof. Algernon Heath, of Canast J. R. Webb, of Henri Wattersonville, is at th

B. D. Prischard, of Jackson, Mich., is at the Birchard A. Fielding, of New Orleans,

The Hon. Edward D. Ely, of New York, is at

F. D. Downing, of Oskaloosa, Ia., is stopping The Hon. Peter White, of Marquette, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hop. W. H. Draper and family, Atlanta, Ga., are at the Tremont. Mr. and Mrs. William Hay, of Australia, are

The Hon. L. B. Jewell, of Hartford, Conn. her of ex-Gov. Jeweil, is at the Grand Pa-

Nate Salebury, of the Salebury Troubadours and Barney Macauley ("Uncle Dan'l"), both sailing from New York, are registered at the

Dr. P. G. Gillette, Superintendent of the Illi-nois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Jacksonville, and Fred H. Wines, Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Charities, are at the Brand Pacific.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribuna Building), was at 8 s. m., 78 degrees; 10 a. m., 79; 12 m., 58; 3 p. m., 57; 8 p. m., 51. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.56; 8 p. m., 29.47, and falling. John Donohue, shot by the Bohemians at Sliver Leaf Grove, remained in the same con-lition yesterday, and from the fact that he rested easily, the attending physician had some hopes for his ultimate recovery. He is a stout, strong, healthy young man, and has this in his

lavor.

The Knights of Pythias gave a picnic yesterday in the grove corner of Wood street and Chicago avenue. About 100 Knights from Michigas, in uniform, were present by invitation, and were welcomed by P. G. C. D. J. Lyon. There were games, races for prizes, etc., during the day, and at night a display of fireworks. Everybody had a pleasant time.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest upon August Schumalovski, 2 years of age, who was run down in front of his home, No. 70 George street, by a train on the Northwestern Kallroad; and upon Marion L. Kuack, 14 months old, who died of concussion of the brain, the result of falling from a high chair at the home of its parents, No. 1875 Wentworth avenue.

At an adjourned meeting of the receivers and jobbers of flour, held in the Abitration-rooms of the Board of Trade, the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Peter McGurn, of Platt & Thorn, was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that it is the the interest of the receivers and jobbers of fleur that receivers discontinue the sale of flour to others than members of the Board of Trade, except to such as are not doing business. In Chizago."

The First Presbyterian Church of this city was organized June 26, 1833, by the Rev. Jeremish Porter, now Post Chaplain at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory. Its first service was beld in a carpenter's shop connected with Fort Dearborn. The forty-sixth anniversary of the founding of the church is to be celebrated Thursday evening by a social reunion at the parlors of the church. The First Church and the Calvary Presbyterian Church, united after the great fire, extend a cordial invitation to all the former officers and members of these two churches to participate Thursday evening in this birthday festival.

The Executive Committee of the Exodus Aid Association held a meeting last evening in Olivet Hall, on Fourth avenue. William Baker presided. The only business done was the presentation of a report by the Treasurer. Mr. Thomas. This showed that clothing and supplies valued at \$250 had been collected and forwarded to the needy in Kansas. A cash subscription of \$18.90 was received at the Farwell Hall meeting. The expenses, including rent, dravage, etc., amount to \$52. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad forwarded sir boxes, two trunks, and one barrel free of charge. The meeting adjourned subject to call.

The matter of the improvement of Michigan avenue has not been a subject of discussion among the South Park Commissioners, and therefore it is not known how the street is to be improved or what the probable cost will be. The property-owners will doubtless be consulted. No steps, however, are likely to be taken toward turning the avenue into a bouleward until after the assessment to be made is confirmed by the Court, unless some arrangement can be made to ensure the repayment of the money expended by the Commissioners in advance. The Board will perhaps have a talk about the improvement at their meeting next week.

In the diam published vesterday regarding the The Executive Committee of the Exedus Aid

week.

In the item published yesterday regarding the restoration of Mr. Sturges to membership in the Board of Trade, the state of the litigation between him and the Board was not perhaps given with sufficient clearness. The recent decision of the Supreme Court by which he was practically restored to membership did not go to the merits of the case. It was a decision that the appeal from the lower court should have been taken to the Appellate and not the Supreme Court. It was a decision turning in great part upon the construction of the recent Practice act. It is competent for the Board of Directors to sue out a writ of error, so that the matter may be brought more fully before the Court. Whether they will do so or not has not been settled.

The first annual meeting of the State Natural

they will do so or not has not been settled.

The first annual meeting of the State Natural Ristory Society of Illinois will be held July 7 at the Clifton Hotel in Ottawa, for the adoption of by-laws, the election of new members, and such other business as may be brought before it. The remainder of the week will be devoted to the study of the Illinois River Valley from Ottawa to Peru,—a distance of sixteen miles,—including a trip to Deer Park and Balley's Falls on the Vermilion. The following railroads will sell round-trip tickets to those wishing to attend the meeting: Illinois Central, Chicago & Paducah, and Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern. The following modes will return members from the place of meeting at one-fifth fare: Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

Rock Island & Pacific and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.

A couple of years ago, as Mr. Perry H. Smith was leaving for Europe, he gave a Sunday-afternoon concert at Lincoln Park. The attendance showed that his kindness was universally appreciated. The crowd was an immense one, and there was a general feeling of regret that there were not other concerts. Mr. Smith has borne this in mind, and will give another concert the coming Sunday at Lincoln Park under the conductorship of Johnny Hand. It will last from 3 until 6 o'clock. It is Mr. Smith's hope that these concerts may be kept up during the summer. He will himself pay the entire expense of the first one, and will help Mr. Hand to get up subscriptions to cover the cost of the music during the other Sundays of the warm months. It is to be hoped that the move will be a success.

The Ladies' Decorative Art Society held their regular monthly meeting yesterday morning, Mrs. J. Y. Scammon presiding. Dr. Durham read an exhaustive and interesting paper on Turner, the painter, and his works, which was illustrated with copies of many of his best works. Numerous donations were reported, among others three volumes for the library. The reports from the various branches of the work showed that the Society was in a flourishing condition, that the classes had been well attended, and that the preparations for the Exposition were going forward with commendable industry. The financial condition of the Society was shown to be good,—their rest for the year having been paid, and a balance of \$478 being in the Treasury, and all bills paid. The classes close July i, and will open again Sept. 20. The Society adjourned until the fourth Tuesday in September.

At 3:45 yesterday afternoon the body of a man which was identified as that of George H. Coombs was found under a bush in Central Park by Jay Chapin and Sam McLaughlin, living at the southeast corner of Bearborn and Monroe streets. Close beside the ody was found a small-sized Smith twesson revolver, and a builet wound a the abodness told the melancholy tale of

bookkeeper by the firm of Fuller & Fuller, wholesale druggists, and was last seen alive at his boarding-house, No. 234 West Madison street, last Sauday morning. Nothing is at present known which might bave induced him to take his own life. The body was taken to Elton's, No. 311 State street, where the inquest will be held at 10 o'clock this forencon. Coroner Mann, after viewing the body, concluded that the fatal bullet was unmistakably fired by Coombs' own hand.

The annual meeting of the Nordwestlichen Schutzer-Bundes occurs to-day. A great many of the Socueties were in the city last night, among the arrivals and visitors being the Manhattan Club, of New York. Extensive preparations have been made by the local Societies, both for the entertainment of guests and the sports to be enjoyed at Sharpshooters' Park. This morning the Societies will meet at Klare's Hall at 9 o'clock, where carriages will be in waiting, and after the ususi preliminaries the line will be formed and they will drive as follows: Michigan street to Dearborn, to Ohio, to Clark, to Chicago avenue. to Wells, to Illinois, to Clark, to Lake, to Wabash avenue, to Jackson, and to Clark. At the new Government Bullding the visitors will be formally welcomed to the city by Mayor Harrison. After the speechmaking the procession will move north on Clark to Washington, to Fifth avenue, to Randolph, and west to Halsted. Countermarching at Halsted they will return to Desplaines, and from thence to Lake, to Clinton, and north to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis depot, where the cars will be taken to the park. The meeting will continue four days, and promises so be the most successful ever held in the Northwest.

so be the most successful ever held in the Northwest.

The Chicago Yacht Club met last evening in the club-room of the Sherman House, Commodore Tim Bradley presiding. Applications for membership were received from Nick Guner and Fred M. Blount, and duly referred. Alonzo D. Martin and Henry W. Lemon were elected members. George E. Weir was elected Chairman of the Regatta, Committee. The judges of the annual regatta, June 14, made their report, declaring the regatta, so far as the second-class yachts were concerned, a nullity for various good and sufficient reasons, and recommending that the prizes intended for the winners in that class be retained by the Club for the present. As to the third class, the report decided that the first prize belonged to the Peri, and the second to the Goodenough. None of the yachts in the fourth class having arrived at the homestake boat at the close of the regatta, and the judges having reason to believe that the regatta was abandoned by those starting in that class, the report recommended that the prizes intended for that class be retained by the Club for the present. The report was received and placed on file. The Peri's prize, a mariner's compass, was presented to the Club by Martin Engert, the presentation speech being made by Dr. Williams. On motion, the Club decided to have the compass engraved as the Engert Prize. After some further business, of no great interest, however, the meeting adjourned.

however, the meeting adjourned.

The Grand Pacific entertained some notable visitors yesterday in the persons of Sir Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, known by courtesy as Lord Augustus Loftus, and his two sons, A and M Loftus. Lord Augustus Loftus was formerly English Minister at St. Petersburg, but was recently appointed Governor at New South Weles, to which portion of her Majesty's dominions he is now en route, accompanied by his two sons and attended by his valet. The party arrived in New York a week ago resterday by the Cunard steamer Bothnia, remained in that city a few days, and came on through the country by easy stages and with an absence of anything like pomp or ostentation, stopping at the points of interest along the route, and arriving in this city yesterday morning. They will leave this morning by the Rock Island route for San Francisco, whence, after a few days' halt, they will sail for Sydney. The three gentlemen improved the time allowed them at this point by visiting the principal places of interest in and about Chicago, and admiring the evidences of the city's extraordinary growth and prosperity. The party will sail from San Francisco on the 7th of July, and expect to arrive in Sydney on the 5th of August, where, on the 1st of September, Lord Loftus is to open the Exhibition.

Lens Mandelbaum, 8 years of age, while cross-ing the corner of Madison and Union streets at 8:45 yesterday morning, was run over by a horse and express wagon owned and driven by John R. Swinborn. She was badly bruised about the head and legs, and was taken to her home, No. 85 West Randolph street.

Walter Scott, a guest at the Sherman House, on his way home from the races, tried to pass a carriage containing four Fourth-avenue disreputables, and at the corner of Franklin and Madison streets succeeded in running down a little bootblack named Levy, living at the corner of Canal and Liberty streets. Fortunately the little fellow was only alightly injured.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a colored man named James Seymour, attending a dance in the Pacific Hall, at the corner of Clark and Van Buren streets, accidentally fell over the rating at the head of the stairway on the fourth floor, a distance of about thirty feet. His neck was broken, and death was instantaneous. Decessed was about 30 years of age, and was a stranger n the city.

in the city.

At 10:89 yesterday forencon as the Knights of Pythias procession was passing the corner of Adams and Dearborn streets, a horse ridden by one of the Marshals became restive and kicked Policeman Roald Lund, of the West Chicago Avenue Station, on the inside of the thigh. The blow caused quite an extensive wound and severed an artery. The flow of blood was stopped by Dr. Hess by applying bandages, and Lund was taken to his home, No. 628 West Superior street. He will not be fit for duty for some time to come.

some time to come.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a serious actident happened at the Twelfth street crossing of the Rock Island Road. Mr. Watson, of No. 10 Sixteenth street, upon resching the west track, was run into by a spirited young horse, attached to an express-wagon dyned by Edward Prendergast, of No. 363 Fourth avenue, and driven by his son, aged 17 years, Mr. Watson was thrown between the two rigs, and was severely injured internally. His team ran to the bridge, which was open, but fortunately stopped upon the approach. Young Pendergast saved himself and his rig, by jumping out, and catching his horse by the bridle.

The sun beyan its summer campaign vester-

ing his horse by the bridle.

The sun began its summer campaign yesterday by overcoming two persons. Alley Johnson, 23 years of age, was stricken down at 10 o'clock in the morning while at work switching on the Northwestern Railroad, near the Green-street erossing. He was taken to his bome. No. 11 Green street, and a doctor who attended him there was of the opinion that his case was not dangerous. The second case was that of Alexander Kerr, residing at No. 424 Johnson street. He was stricken down at about 4:30 in the afternoon while at work upon the dome of the new Court-House. Physicians who attended him did not think his injuries will result fatally.

THE CITY-HALL.

The police will be paid to-morrow morning at he Comptroller's office.

yesterday for interest on bonds.

The Commissioner of Public Works will open bids to-day for furnishing sewer-pipe.

Daniel Gleason, some time ago appointed Sewer Inspector, will enter upon the duties of his office to-day. "You talk too much, air!" This is Mayor Harrison to Commissioner Fitzgerald. Those who know both of them say it is a good joke.

The City Treasurer yesterday received \$3,189 from the Water Department, \$313 from the City Collector, and \$3,633 from the Comptroller.

The license of Harriet Reese, a junk-dealer, was resterday revoked. The trouble seems to be that she has persisted in buying stolen goods from minors, etc.

The Comptroller was in receipt of a dispatch yesterday from Mount Vernon to the effect that the decision in 1878-74 tax-cases would not be amounced for some days.

The Mayor is sending out letters appointing various persons to positions as members of the Board of Education. He refuses to give the names of any of the selected, but it is understood that some have already declined. The only retiring member to be retained or reappointed, it is said, is Inspector Wells, who, rumor has it, has already been notified.

The Comptroller vesterday recognil Mayor the selection of the comptroller vesterday recognil to the selection of the comptroller vesterday recognil to the selection of the selectio

Permits were issued yesterday to Curley & Bensinger to erect a one-story store at No. 338 State street, to cost \$1,200; to Dorotha Gevert to erect a two-story store and dwelling, No. 1408 State street, to cost \$2,500; to F. J. Lehmann to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 384 Maxwell street, to cost \$1,350; to Emma Harris to erect a two-story tengent, Williams, near

to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 190 hawk street, to cost \$1,500.

There is a nice little trouble at the corner of State and Twenty-sixth streets. A few days ago the owner of a building in the vicinity took out a permit to move it. The building, it appears, stood on leased ground, and the owner of the building was in arrears for rent when the moving commenced. He got the building as far as the point named, whereupon the owner of the ground from which it had been moved reliaved it to save himself. and in consequence olevied it to save himself, and in consequence be building stands in the street. The city etuses to issue a permit to the individual hav-ag possession of it to move it, and, although to heads have yet been broken, there may be efore the question is settled, for there is a nice oint of law involved.

point of law involved.

The Mayor has issued an order forbidding the sending of policemen to picuics and entertainments the object of which is to make money. A reserve force, however, will be in readiness at all times, and can be procured upon individuals or societies feeling the need of their protecting arm paying for their services. Thus, if there are to be races, a ball, excursion, or picule, the object of which is to make money, the city will furnish policemen to preserve order, etc., only on condition that those employing them shall pay for their services. The policemen, while employed by such persons, will not be paid by the city, but clothed with all the authority of the city. It is not known how the order will work, but the Mayor thinks it will result in work, but the Mayor thinks it will result in saving the city considerable money. A POETICAL COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioner of Public Works is a poet. At least, his mind runs that way at times, it appears. Yesterday he approved a small bill for towels and a comb and brush for the Mayor's office, which he indorsed with the following

Our hard-working Mayor has withstood such a rush.

He's surely entitled to a comb and a brush:
And, as for the towels, in the place where he stands. stands.

We know he is anxious to come out with clean hands.

The above was not intended for publication of course, but—well, the Commissioner is going to write a book. The Mayor as orator and the Commissioner as poet ought to insure

War continues to be waged between those seeking places and those having places to give. There were two notable instances yesterday, from which it would seem that there is not the greatest harmony between the Mayor and the heads of departments. Some weeks ago the Mayor appointed the celebrated "Dr." Washington to superintend the Small-Pox Hospital, or Pest-House, which is perhaps the best appointment he has made, for several reasons; but Dr. DeWolf does not see it in this light, and refuses to put him to work. Washington is angry, and says the opposition to him is sole-CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY. is angry, and says the opposition to him is solely on account of his color; but, on the other hand, the story goes that the opposition reality comes from the fact that an Irish woman is emhand, the story goes that the opposition really comes from the fact that an Irish woman is employed there as Matron, who says she will quit if a "nigger" is sent to bose her. Be this as it may, Washington has blood in his eye, and threatens to try to find out who is Mayor,—Harrison, De Wolf, or the Matron. Another case is that of Mr. Tureman, whom the Mayor appointed some time ago as Superintendent of the Water Department, and whom Mr. Wailer refuses to put to work. The objection to Tureman on the part of Mr. Harrison at first was that he was a Kentuckian, but this was overcome, and he was appointed, and now he is angry because he cannot get to work. He had an extended interview with Mr. Wailer during the day, but got no satisfaction, and the result is he is in quite as bad humor as "Dr." Washington. Mr. Wailer's objection to him is thought to be his conviction that Mr. Larrabee, who now holds the position, is the better man for the place, although he does not say so. There are other instances of disagreements or conflict of authority, but these suffice to show that the Democracy with its short lease of authority is not on a bed of roses.

COUNTY BUILDING.

The Grand Jury yesterday investigated elever ail cases, and returned six indictments against

The case of Ellis, the murderer of O'Neill, has been set for trial July 12, and that or Heywood the medical student, who killed McMahon, for the 14th prox. Mr. W. W. O'Brien is stated to have been en-

paged as counsel for Mrs. Adelaide Robert, and yesterday had an interview with that homicidal Mr. A. H. Heald, a member of the Grand

Mr. A. H. Death, a member of the value of the yesterday afternoon and had to be removed to his home. His condition is not considered serious. Objections to the South Park and Hyde Park ents will propably be heard to-day in the County Court. In the matter of the West Park assessments, yesterday Judge Loomis sustained tome of the objections and held other cases un-

some of the objections and held other cases under advisement.

County Treasurer McCrea and Commissioner Senne busied themselves yesterday affixing their autographs to the new \$1,000 Court-House bonds. Of these there will be \$450,000 worth offered to the public on and after July 1. They bear 5 per cent interest and are quoted on the market at a premium of 1½ per cent.

In the Criminal Court yesterday James Walsh pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny and was given four months in the Bridewell. George Stevens and Frank Thompson pleaded guilty to burglary and were remanded for sentence. John Sheahan was tried for burglary, and the jury were instructed to return a sealed verdict.

"Conch-Shell" Reynolds has no longer a local habitation, for yesterday his little shanty on Fitth avenue was closed up and the conchologist himself expelled by Deputy-Sheriff Stacy. The building has been occupied by Reynolds for a long time without the formula of paying rent, there being a difficulty about the ownership. Stacy acted yesterday under a writ of restitution.

Objections to tax assessments are still on hearing in the County Court, and the work will probably not be completed for a week or more. Yesterday Judge Loomis sustained the objections made by the Baptist Theological Seminary on the ground that it was a cligious institution. The objections raised on behalf of the Soldiers' Home property were also sustained. In case No. 33, the objections of D. B. Gardner and others, made on account of manifold errors in the description of the property, were sustained. The amount involved aggregates about \$12,000.

GOVERNMENT CHIPS.

The Sub-Treasurer disbursements were \$25,-The internal-revenue receipts were \$24,770,-

whisky, \$20,326; tobacco, \$3,322; beer, \$1,905; specials, \$216. William Luedke, a manufacturer of yinegar, was charged before Commissioner Hoyne with not giving bond as a distiller and not registering his still. He gave \$1,000 bail for his appearance to-day.

Charles Markus, the burglar who robbed the Post-Office at Moline, and was arrested at Muscatine by Special-Agent Sparling, was arraigned before Commissioner Hoyne, and, waiving examination, was committed in default of \$2,000 bail to await trial.

Among those who are to be sentenced in the United States District Court Tuesday are John M. Gregg and William Golsen, who were convicted of embezzling Post-Office funds. A motion is pending for a new trial, and the arguments will take place on that day, but the impression is that it will not be granted. The efforts of Gregg to get a pardon have so far proven unsuccessful.

proven unsuccessful.

The following persons, convicted in the United States Court, will be sentenced Tuesday: Violations of Internal Revenue laws, M. Hallenin, Waldo Brewster, Augustus Hastings, John S. Vanderburg, Duncan Forbes, Charles Frombold, Rudoiph Fromhold, Jonathan Turner, Bohm & Hartman; Pension laws, Ann Galiagher; counterfeiting, George B. Quige, Eugene M. Hartman; embezzlement, John M. Gregg, William Golsen.

CRIMINAL.

John W. Dyer, with Boies, Fay & Conkey, wholesale grocers, yesterday charged George Jochem before Justice Hammer with maliciously destroying a promissory note for \$160. The case will come up again, as the defendant had not been duly arrested.

Justice Wallace held F. Allison, a painter and calciminer, in \$1,000 to the Criminal Court for the theft of gold chains, lockets, and charms from Mrs. Cusie, of No. \$50 Michigan avenue. While he was employed there a bureau drawer was forced open and the articles stolen.

Thomas Mulveil, said to be a young rough, is

Thomas Mulveil, said to be a young rough, is locked up at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station charged with an assault and with resisting an officer. At 8:30 last evening Policeman Ed Fitzgerald came across a riotous crowd numbering about forty, throwing stones, bricks, and other missiles at each other on the prairie near the corner of State and Twenty-seventh streets. The prisoner assaulted James

ver of Twenty-sixth and State sta and the row. The gang dispersa tr was waiting for reinforces

On the 18th inst. Policeman Edward Quinlan, of the Twenty-second Street Station, arrested Michael Murphy, a buttener, for disorderly conduct, and on the way to the station the prisoner resisted and was chibbed. Yesterday the officer was arrested upon a warrant sworn out before Justice Prindiville. The case will come up on the 28th.

A notorious thief named Maria Flanagan was arrested at 4:30 yesterday afternoon just as she had helped herself to a quantity of clothing hanging upon a hall-rack in the residence of Henry Mason, No. 383 West Taylor street. The woman has been doing a great deal of this sort of thievery in that section of the city, but it is doubtful if the evidence in all the cases will be sufficient to convict.

The celebrated case against Peter P. Brown and Maggie Oliver (colored) for obtaining money by false spretenses from Mary A. Hill was dismissed by Justice Meech yesterday, the prosecutrix not appearing. It was claimed that she had been intimidated and threatened, but no evidence to that effect was adduced. The great question as to who does run the Order of the United Sons and Daughters, Brothers and Sisters of Israel is thus left without judicial settlement.

Minor arrests: Daniel Lucie, bastardy, on complaint of Augusta Sax, of No. 165 Larrabee street; Milo Thomas, assaulted Nicholas Smith; Alexander, William, and Sarah Tiffany, interfering with an officer; Richard Bross and five other immates of a disreputable "Cheyenne" dive, arrested upon a disorderly warrant; Louis Napoleon, a vicious colored man, brought in Napoleon, a vicious colored man, brought in upon a warrant for disorderly conduct sworn out by F.Kasper; J. C. Cowper, charged with stealing a carpet from Fred Worsley; Michael Walsh, caught stealing a pair of pants from Willoughby, Hill & Co.; John Taylor and Edward Corrigan, stealing iron bolts from the Government pier.

Detectives Scott and Slayton yesterday prought into Central Station two notables in the criminal line named Walter Scott and James brought into Central Station two notables in the criminal line named Walter Scott and James McCarthy, who are only a short time out of the Penitentiary. They are supposed to be the ones who have been doing most of the room work that has been going on in the business section of the city. In their possession were found a number of finely-constructed skeleton keys and other articles, including a common table-knife, which is, however, a useful tool to such fellows. A man thinks when he puts a spring-lock with some sort of an impossible key upon his door that be is pertectly safe. The thief comes along, and by slipping a common knife close to the edge of the door jamb easily manages to strike the beveled edge of the bolt of the lock with the tip of the knife, and a little steady pressure puts the bolt back into its socket. He then turns the handle and enters. When he leaves with his plunder be closes the door as carefully as the owner had done, and there is always a mystery as to how the room was entered. The process is the simplest, neatest, and most ingenious in the thieves' profession. Scott was sent to the Penitentiary for the burglary of Architect Gray's room on LaSalle street. At that time he was working with the notorious safe-blower Willie Tarble, now in the Penitentiary, and from the following safe combination, which was written upon a piece of paper found upon him yesterday, it is thought he has been practicing the same line of business again. It reads: "Turn to the left three times to 48; turn to right past 49 avvice to 38; turn left past 23 once to 114; turn right to three times to 48; turn to right past 43; whee to 23; turn left past 23 once to 114; turn right to No. 77." If any one recognizes this combination the officers will be pleased to hear from him. Thus far they have no case against the prisoners, and they arrested them upon genera

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL W. Bascome, St. Louis, H. F. Royce, Davesport.
C. P. Williams, Phila.
A. H. Belo, Galveston.
T. Axworthy, Clevel'd, W. L. Bones, N. Y.
W. R. Sterling, Scotland.
L. G. Mathews, Louisville. PALMER HOUSE.

3. Sanders, Toronto. W. B. Lyon, Nashville. W. H. Freeman, Boston. J. R. Brown, Washingt'n. I. B. Randail, Lexington. H. C. Wilson, St. Louis. D. B. Caldwell, Arizona. J. E. Eagieson, 'Frisco. Underhill, New York. A. L. Scovill, Cincinnati. TREMONT HOUSE.

P. W. Ennis, New York, J. M. Martin, Louisville H. D. McKinney, Janesv'e A. C. Roberts, St. Louis H. A. Butler, Leadville, V. W. Bullock, Burlingt', J. M. Emmerson, Albany, J. S. Norwell, Boston, J. B. Hamstead, 'Frisco. SHERMAN HOUSE.

John L. Lynch, Portland. J. D. Robinson, Jackson S. L. Wiley, Boston. H. B. Merrigold, New Orl L. E. Mulford, New York. D. F. Duncan, Frisco. A. W. Davis, Cincinnatt. J. A. Baldwin, Akron, O. F. Marr, Philadelphia. J. D. Lawronce, N. Y. GARDNER HOUSE.

L. H. Smith, Detroit. J. M. Dodge, New York, W. C. Tindal, Memphis. L. Enos, LaSalle. H. L. Borden, Elgin. C. E. Baker, St. Paul. M. W. Bates, St. Louis. M. V. Paxton, St. Louis.

LAKE BLUFF.

OPENING OF THE TEMPERANCE MEETING. The season at Lake Bluff was formally opened last evening by a general reunion of temperance workers and cottagers on the grounds. The grounds Monday have been bringing numerous additions to families intending to locate for the summer smid the sturdy oaks, tender ferns, and green grass on the lofty bluffs overlooking the blue waters of the lake.

altered, although numerous improvements have been made to still further insure the comfort and safety of visitors. Many of the cottages were nailed up and left with their furniture and fixtures just as they were. When opened they were found unin-jured. Indeed, the winter has had no appre ciable effect on the appearance of the grounds, with their neat, cosy little cottages, and no losses have yet been reported. The supply of water has been inquired into and found to be losses have yet been reported. The supply of water has been inquired into and found to be excellent, all the wells being full of sweet water and the spring overflowing with a clear fluid which needs no ice. The hotel has been reinvigorated by placing at its head Capt. L. A. White, late of the Clarendon Hotel in this city. Ample accommodations seem to have been provided for all with excellent fare and systematic attendance. The hotel is now in full blast, providing for transient visitors, while the cottages furnish accommodations for all who intend to spend any length of time in the woods. The neighboring farm-yards are made to pay a tribute of fresh eggs, butter, milk, and vegetables, while a fishery in the lake hard by supplies lake fish almost alive for the table. The arrangements of the cuisine are under the charge of the Rev. C. G. Trusdell, of this city. The Executive Committee, which is composed of O. H. Horton, W. W. Barcus, A. R. Scranton, A. G. Lane, Robert D. Fowler, John E. Wilson, and the Rev. W. C. Willing, have general charge of the arrangements, and have been making daily visits for some time pist; and have succeeded in making the grounds as attractive as possible. The grounds, which embrace about 1,200 acres, running from the lake to the railroad, have been cleared in many places of the low-lying underbrush, and a general improvement is noticeable on all sides.

SEVERIAL FAMILIES

ment is noticeable on all sides.

SEVERIAL PAMILIES

have been on the grounds for two weeks, and the now assured prospect of fine weather has brought many notifications of more to come. Among the many who have secured cottages and tents for themselves and families are: The Rev. Luke Hitchcock, Cincinnati; the Rev. Aaron Gurney, Batayla; the Rev. James Milner, C. W. Aaron Gurney, Batayla; the Rev. James Milner, C. W. Whitney, the Rev. C. W. Patten, Albert G. Lane, Jonn E. Wilson, the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, Charles A. McDonald, William Deering, the Rev. W. C. Willing, W. W. Barcus, Miss Mary Merrick and Miss Engleman, W. D. Smith, and Ben Close, of Chicago. In the "Grace Cottage" are J. B. Hobbs, W. H. Bush, A. R. Scranton, the Rev. R. D. Sheehard, Chicago, and the Rev. A. J. Judkins, Kankakee, with their families. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union have a large house, which is to be completely filed with the ladies interested in this work. The Wankegan church and other societies have also large houses to which the trains last evening brought occupants.

LAST EVENING

was the opening session of the second annual Temperance Camp. Meeting, the exercises being of a social and informal character, making new acquaintances and renewing the cold. No regular programme was followed out, but a general good time and jollification was indulged in as an inaugural of the session and a preparation for the work to come. Short addresses of welcome and on general temperance work were made by the Rev. Messrs. Gumer, Parkhurst, Taylor, Wilson, and others. To-day the work will commence in earnest and the annual mixture of pleasure and business fairly started. The day will be devoted to a discussion of the subject of "Church and Temperance." In the morning there will be a platform meeting conducted by a committee from the Pastors' Association, consisting of the Rev. L. McChessev, the Rev. T. R. Strobridge, of Oak Park, and the Rev. J. M. Caldwell, of the Western Avenue Church. At 2:20 p. m. the

Rev. H. Taylor, Chaplain of the State Club, will speak, and in the evening the be an address by the Rev. Aaron Gui Batavia, formerly of this city. To-morr be devoted to the Sons of Temperance, to the Good Templars, and Saturday Reform Clubs of the city and vicinit Women's Christian Temperance Unionade great preparations for Sunday. Mi-ces E. Willard, Miss Kimball, Mrs. W Barnes, and many others interested in the

ces E. Willard, Miss Kimball, Mrs. Willis A. Barnes, and many others interested in the cause of temperance, are to be present and address the meetings. Each order has absolute control of its chosen day. Monday the general gathering will discuss "The Fress" as regards its influence on the work in hand. This Temperance Convention is under the general charge of the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, of this city, and the meetings will be held in the building belonging to the First Church, of which he is the pastor. The meeting Monday evening will close the sessions until July-16, when the annual Sunday-School Assembly and Bible Conference will commence, to be in session ten days. o be in session ten days.
The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad ha

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad have reduced the fares for a round trip to one and one-fifth the usual rate from all points on their road, and other companies have followed suit. Tickets to be good for return must be stamped on the grounds. Trains leave the city for the grounds from the Wells street depot at 11 a. m., 4:10, 5:30, and 6:15 p. m., and from the Kinzie street depot at 8 a. m. Returning, they leave Lake Bluff at 7:45, 9:09 a. m., and 6:27 p. m., also from the grounds themselves at 6:20 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.

DR. "LUCAS."

POSSIBLY A CASE FOR THE STATE BOARD. The streets of Chicago are being flooded just now with long handbills bearing at the head, in old, black type, the name of "Dr. Lucas," and explaining further on that this individual is the world's greatest specialist," that his of fices have been permanently located on Clark street, where he can be consulted at certain hours, and the consultation shall be free dle-aged men he especially invites to "come and be healed." "Dr. Lucas" particularly addresses himself to those who een treated by advertising charlatans, and desires that they shall give him a trial, no matter how apparently hopeless their cases may be. His "specialty" is the usual one, and the handbills, which are quite minute in details, are distributed on the public street, being handed indiscriminately to men, women, and children, including boys and young girls.

MAYOR HARRISON told a reporter that one of the dodgers had been sent to him at his house, accompanied by a letter, in which the Doctor complained that he had been forbidden by the police to circulate them. The Mayor said he paid no attention to the letter, but thought if the police were doing their duty he would not disturb them. Assistant-Superintendent Joe Dixon said that one of the duty he would not disturb them. AssistantSuperintendent Joe Dixon said that one of the
handbills had been taken to State's-Attorney
Mills, who considered that, while it was in extremely bad taste for a physician to
circulate such advertisements, there was
nothing contained in the dodgers by which the
author could be reached by the law, as the matter could not exactly come under the head of
"obscene literature."

of Dr. Lucas, and in conversation with him the latter stated that he had a diploma from Rush and one from Bennett College, the one allopathic and the other eclectic, but when the visitor desired to examine them: closely the Doctor appeared to be unfavorable to the scheme. Finding that no person by the name of "W. R. Lucas" had ever obtained a diploma from either Rush or Bennett College, it became necessary to further examine the diplomas in Dr. Lucas' office. This was done yesterday afternoon, and it was found that the name appearing upon each was "Lucas R. Williams," instead of "W. R. Lucas," per advertisement. This discrepancy the Doctor explained in this way: He said it was not that he was ashamed of his practice, but, as there were A REPORTER VISITED THE OFFICE was ashamed of his practice, but, as there were a number of Williams in the medical profession in this city, and as the name was long, he de-cided to use his first name last in his practice. He further stated that he had a certificate from the State Board of Health of Illinois to practice, which was duly recorded in the County Clerk's office.

Hearing upon the street yesterday afternoo WARRANT HAD BEEN ISSUED BY JUSTICE

for the arrest of Dr. Lucas, the reporter repaired thither, and found the complaint of a man by the name of William O. Ludlow against Dr. W.R. Lucas, charging that he was practicing without a license from the State Board of Health. While the reporter was examining the document, the Doctor and his brother, George J. Williams, a practicing attorney of Chicago, came in, and the former gave himself up, having also heard that there was a warrant out for his arrest. The ball was fixed at \$300, and the two men signed the bonds and departed. Dr.

two men signed the bonds and departed. Dr. Lucas complained bitterly to the reporter because he was persecuted in this war, while a saw-filer and a carpenter were allowed to practice unmolested.

The reporter subsequently visited the office of the County Clerk, and there found the license of L. R. Williams, M. D., duly recorded. license of L. R. Williams, M. D., duly recerded.

So, in all probability, the complaint of the
man Ludlow will not be sustained in court, but
the fact that Dr. Williams has changed his
name, or transposed it so as to appear as another individual, and also that he employs the
means that he does to advertise nimself, will
be condemned by the profession, and, unless
the State Board of Health goes back on its precedents, it will probably revoke his license and
recall his certificate, as in the case of another
individual some time ago. ndividual some time ago.

MATRIMONIAL,

STRONG—COOK.

A very handsome private wedding occurred last evening at No. 380 West Adams street, the residence of the bride, at which Miss Ida Cook, laughter of Ald. A. B. Cook, was married to Dr. Albert D. Strong, Professor of Anatomy in Rush Medical College. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, of the First Congregational Church, after the Episco pal form.

silk, cut en traine Princesse, lace trimming and

means B. B. Cobb, Alexander Wolcott, N. F. Meens B. B. Cobb, Alexander Wolcott, N. F. The bride wore a dress of cream-colored eer silk, cut en traine Princesse, acc trimming and with the convention of the control of the color of the color

birds, "W. J. W."; case of silver nut-picks, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Albro; decorated china teapot, wish the fellowing sentiment, "May all the tempests of the future he browed in the teapot," Dr. shd Mrs. J. P. Ross; card-receiver, Mrs. A. A. Hickox; pair of fine bronze vases, Mr. C. H. Strong; pair of panel-pictures, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Stillman; tripod vase, Miss Frankle Brown, Milwaukee; silver water-lily vase, "S."; elegant basket of flowers, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Jones; exquisite floral horseshoe, Miss Lizzie Jones; berry basket of flowers, Mr. and Mrs. Swan; pair of decorated silk toilet bottles, Miss Holcombe; pair of hand-painted toilet bottles, Miss Annie Swan.

SERIOUS RUNAWAY. A LADY BADLY INJURED. A serious accident occurred last evening in front of the residence of Mr. W. D. Houghtel-

ing, No. 343 Dearborn svenue, by which one lady was thrown out of a buggy and sustained injuries which are likely to prove very trou if, indeed, they are not attended with ever worse results. About half-past 8 o'clock a horse and buggy containing two ladies—a Mrs. Daley, a widow living at No. 16 Rush street, and a Miss Williams, boarding her at that number-was observed dashing down the avenue from the south entrance to Lincoln Park. The horse had become frightened at something, and broke away with such force that the ladies, although they tugged to the utmost on the reins, could not check him in his headlong career. According to the statements of some of the people along the avenue, a gentleman on horse back rode at a rapid rate of speed in from of the runsway, shouting and warning approaching vehicles and passers-by of what was coming. But the warning did not prevent a sudden and curious collision in front of Mr. Houghteling's residence with another buggy going in the same direction and contain-ing two unknown ladies and a gentleman. The wheels of the rear buggy—the one which was being rapidly swept along the Nicholson by the runaway horse-struck those of the forward buggy; there was a sudden shock, followed by the piercing screams of the women. and in less time than it takes to tell it the street presented the appearance of a general upset.
The occupants of the forward buggy were stunned by the spock and the sudden contact

The occupants of the forward buggy were stunned by the shock and the sudden contact with the patement, but recovered shortly, took an account of stock, so to speak, found that none of them had sustained any injuries worse than abrasions of the skin, got into the buggy, and drove off. Not so with the two ladies in the rear vehicle. They were knocked insensible and were taken into Mr. Houghteling's house, where every possible attention, medical and otherwise, was freely paid them, Drs. Isham, Pratt, Tooker, and Hunt having been summoned to look after them and see that nothing was left undone that could conduce to their ease and comfort. Miss Williams, on recovering her consciousness, was found to have sustained no hijuries beyond a few scratches and a pretty general shaking up. Mrs. Daley, however, whose recovery from insensibility was less rapid, was found to have received most painful and even serious injuries. Her right thigh bone was broken, the pelvis fractured, and the lady was in great acony, so acute were her sufferings. The physicians set the broken bones as well as they could, the unfortunate lady bearing the pain with the resignation of a hero. When sufficiently recovered to be moved, she was taken by a member of Mr. Houghteling's family and one of the physicians to the residence of her parents, No. 636 West Madison street, where she will, of course, receive every attention that affetionate sympathy can suggest. At last accounts the formerly acute pain had subsided, only to be succeeded by a numbness in the wounded limb. Miss Williams was taken to her home on Rusb street, rather weak and nervous, but thankful at her escape from results so serious as those attending ber unfortunate companion. The two buggies

rather weak and nervous, but thankful at her escape from results so serious as those attending her unfortunate companion. The two buggies were but slightly damaged by the collision and turning over, and, as a large crowd had collected about the scene before the horses could get disentangled and on their feet again ready for another possible spurt, the beasts were easily secured and driven off to their respective stables, the lucky occupants of the first buggy congratulating themselves on their fortunate escape from the sudden piling-up they had experienced.

HENRY FULLER. THE FUNERAL SERVICES over the remains of Judge Henry Fuller, who died last Sunday morning, occurred yesterday afternoon at his late residence, No. 965 Indiana avenue. The esteem in which the deceased was social, was well attested by the large gathering of mourners. The deceased has been closely associated with the welfare of the city for nearly

of mourners. The deceased has been closely associated with the welfare of the city for nearly forty years, as has already been shown in a biographical sketch which appeared in The Tribung of yesterday. In the rear parlor was placed the cofflu, and upon it lay a number of tastefully arranged tokens of affection, among them a beautiful wreath of white pinks, lilles, and tea roses, with the word "Father" set in violets, a gift from the children of the deceased. The Revs. Messrs. Hurbut and Anderson conducted the services. They were brief, and were opened with the hymn "I would not live always" by a quartette. A praver was offered by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, when the Rev. Mr. Hurlbut gave an outline of the deceased's life, and dwelt upon the part he had played in building up the Metropoits of the West.

The body was conveyed to the hearse by the following pall-bearers: Messrs. D. B. Shipman, Charles Follausbee, E. G. Asav, Nathan Corwith, Milton-Palmer, and James Couch. In accordance with a special request, only the relatives accompanied the body to its last resting place at Oakland, among them being Mrs. Henry Fuller, widow of the deceased; Mr. George Fuller, son of the deceased; Mr. George Fuller, son of the deceased; Mrs. Henry Biake and Mrs. H. B. McClellan, daughters of the deceased. Among the old settlers of this city and the triends and relatives of the deceased were: Messrs. S. B. Cobb, Alexander Wolcott, N. P. Wilder, Mark Kimball, W. C. Grant, O. Guthrie, Simeon W. King, S. J. Surdam, J. L. Marsh, M. C. Stein, John Bates, Chancellor L. Jenks, J. A. Hoisington, Alexander Wolford, Thomas Parker, H. M. Merrill, Thomas Freeman, W. A. Butters, J. P. Loomis, Luther Stone, Peter Page, J. B. Cobb, W. H. Swett, P. P. Mathews, E. G. Asay, Col. W. H. Thompson, and Gen. H. L. Stewart and Dr. L. B. Boone.

and brother of Mrs. J. L. Stovens and Mrs. W. W. REENWOOD—In this city June 24, at 102 Pourth.
Ida Mabel, infant daughter of J. M. and Jeannis. ANNODNORMENTS

THE NOONDAY PRAYER-MEETING WILL BE conducted by F. M. Rockwell to-day. Subjects Work Among Young Men." At 150 Madigon-st. HE S O'CLOCK GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MERTING in Lower Farwell Hall will be led to-day by Mrs. R. Merriam.

FINANCIAL

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An overdose of Dinner often deranges the sys-m, brings on flatulence and wind colic, and subjects e patient to great bodily suffering. A single dose of

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient Ill correct the acidity, relieve the pain, carry off the tending cause, and save sometimes a long spell of ill-sas. Its effects are gentle and thorough, and its gen-al use would prevent much suffering. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AUCTION SALES. BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

100 Cases Assorted Slippers and Ties, SO Cases Assorted Side Laco

Button and Pol. 35 Cases Children's AssortedButton and Ties. 50 Cases Boys' and Youths' Alexis and Ties,

125 Cases Men's Low Shoes

and Alexis and Butt., Will be sold by us at Auction on WEDNESDAY, June 25, in addition to a large line of assorted Spring Goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO., THURSDAY, June 26, at 9:30 a. m.,

TRADE SALE Crockery & Glassware.

A full line of English and American W. G. Wars, frown and Yellow Ware, Assorted Glassware, Deco-ated Chamber Seta, &c. At 12 o'clock, 25 new Carpet Lounges. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Aust's. BY FLERSHEIM, BARKER &

WEDNESDAY'S SALE June 25, at 9:30 o'clock. At POPULAR AUCTION HOUSE

84 and 86 Randolph-st., NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE

Carpets, and General Household Goods, Chromos, Oil Paintings, General Merchan-FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'm.

PLATED WARE CLOSING SALE, This Day, at 2 o'clock P. M., GOOD GOODS,

AT GREAT SACRIFICE. FLERSHEIM, BARRER & CO., Aust'rs. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

Friday Morning, June 27, at 9:30 o'clock, LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE New Parlor and Chamber Sets, DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,

A full line Carpets—new and second-hand, Lounges, Sofas. Bedding, General Household Goods, Cigars, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Show-cases, General Merchan-ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Aud

W.M. A. BRUTTERS & CO.. Auctioneers, 173 East Randolph-S. GREENHOUSE PLANTS FROM THE CHICAGO FLORAL COMPANY, This Morning, Wednesday, at 11 o'cleck, AT OUR SALESROOM,

BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 137 and 135 Wabash-av. DRY GOODS
THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY).CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

173 RANDOLPH-ST.

BY H. FRIEDMAN & SON, Auctioneers, 189, 201 and 203 Randolph-1,600 Lots of

Crockery & Glassware

A Large and Fine Assortment,
on Wednesday, June 25, at 9; o'clock.
GEO. W. BECKFORD, Salesman.

RUSTIC Chairs, Settees, Vases, and new Lara Hover, Hover, 56 Madicon et SHIRTS.

SHIR Tor specially skilled help and OVLY best material. IF AVE to "elimp" for Low Prices!

No. 214 Wabash 47.

A Grand Religious

THE SUN-

the Sic

How the Dance W Beries of Very B

Making Gifts---Americ erosity-Slitting A Prayer by a Youn

Passing Through Ordeal Lariated Through Their Fle selves Loose--Cutting

Flesh from 0

Special Correspondence PINE RIDGE INDIAN AG -Early in the morning of to the Agency buildings, refrom the Sioux Sun-Dance away, a very babel of stran proceedings of the mad at 9 o'clock I visited the perhaps 5,000 Indians, of

THE SITE FOR THIS SA has heretofore been chose. Agencies, far removed from whites; but this year, in the toms were disregarded, and chose a beautiful level plat all sides by gradually-rising the border of which flowed som after the site had been band, numbering some 1,20 camped in a circle about the Chief, Red Cloud, first in the others forming of the circle was com-band of White-Bird touche Cloud's right,—the whole i section of land, in the consected the sacred staff, or SUN-DANCE diameter, was erected a bit opy. Into this circle was

about ten feet wide, and rising sun. Into this area were allowed to enter; and ber of perhaps 1,000, I four ber of perhaps 1,000, I four outer edge,—each band by der of the encampment. Each of these hearty-in chanting the discordant sin with Indians; but sudder noise increased, the tom-tothunders, and there trottee PERHAPS TWO HUNDRE PERHAPS TWO HUNDRING
These were painted after
Indian fashion,—the bodic
waist upwards, save some h
only a limited breech-cloud
were particularly noticeabl
from 6 to 8 years of age,—
white. They were perfect
straight as arrows, and sob
truth, in all this, which at the proportion of the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties of the painted were comical and

they bowed low to the sacrepole and the east. The music died away to A WAVING, SPRINGING MO

the whole advanced toward to tre, passed it, and retreate This was repeated several tid discordant din broke out at broke in with sharp, wolf-squaws, about in thousands, sainte of admiration and en moving solemnly and slowly, of the Sun-Dancers. In for a cunning sculptor could he these perfect models. Re shoulders, the muscle-ridge shoulders, the muscle-ridge and the admired taper from feet. In all, they were of strength and agility eyes were hidden by while the right was raised at the pole. These were the beolies were painted gray faces, which were black, sti low, and green. Soon. other fitteen, followed, crossed the on the opposite side.

ALWAIS FACING

on the opposite side,

ALWAIS FACINGnow climbing toward the zer
both hands reverently town
straight toward that fierce is
the dance; and this dance a
same, consisting of a gentle,
motion, formed by bending
with the head always throw
rays of the sun might strict
the eyes; while, upon a pec
ornamented whistle, held
time was kept with the mow
which latter obeyed the inn
tom and the chant of the th
All now retired from the
Dancers and attendants, a
tors, who lectured the da
the whites, and in truth c
sus style.

In the intervals of the dat

the whites, and in truth opus style.

In the intervals of the dar THE GENEROUS of the noble reds overficeloths, baskets, pipes, mo article of use or ornamen given away. Generally thes into the ring by the owner, wannounce the name of the radvance in silence and take tedging the gift by no word of But the generosity of

But the generosity of

AMERICAN-HO
exceeded all bounds. Sudder
ring, driving a pair of magn
nessed to a light spring-wag
of which he stood,—his he
brawny, tawny chest, befe,—
him was an Indian girl of ab
looked really handsome,—th
to a bright copper-color, the
long pendent plaits, and she
bright blue material of som
while over the shoulders was
beautiful crimson-and-yello
The ponies plunged madly
Chief held them with
master. He aprang lightl
followed by the beautiful g
dian stepped forward and re
as a present. Lovers of lu
it must have been some
prompted American-Horse t
uable outfit.

These intervals were also
really bloody ceremony,—the

These intervals were also really bloody ceremony,—the PIERCING THE EARS OF PIRECING THE EARS OF This was no cambric-needlefair, but, a blanket being ground, the child would down by six or eig when the butcher of the deliberately sharpened his delivered an address to the coolly and deliberately cut to one-half inch in extent, in little painted victim yelling, loudest. It is likely that tyour correspondent express this shocking barbarity, for to have his ears cut, but d these holes was at once inser

these holes was at once inser

A HEAVY LEADE.

None but braves are perr
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HUNDREDS OF CI were thus mutilated. One about 5 years, on being rel hands to his bleeding cars scampering through a frig and, amid the shouts of the bleed voncesters, flew away

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NOEMENTS. M. ROCKWEII to-day. Subject: SPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING ANCIAL.

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orted Side Lace and Pol. nildren's Assortton and Ties. oys' and Youths' and Ties, en's Low Shoes exis and Butt., ction on WEDNESDAY, June GEO. P. GORE & CO...

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UNKS. Tourista, Travelers, Excusionista, should visit CHAS. T. WILTS. Por Trunks, Satchels, Barac., it will pay.

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THE SUN-DANCE

A Grand Religious Ceremony by the Sioux. How the Dance Was Conducted-A

Making Gifts---American-Horse's Generosity-Slitting the Ears of Babies.

Series of Very Remarkable

Scenes.

A Prayer by a Young Warrior-Bucks Passing Through a Horrible Ordeal.

lariated Through Their Plesh, and Tearing Themselves Loose---Cutting 180 Pieces of Flesh from One Body.

endence of The Tribu PINE RIDGE INDIAN AGENCY, D. T., June 19. -Early in the morning of June 11 there came to the Agency buildings, rolling and rumbling from the Sioux Sun-Dance camp, three miles away, a very babel of strange sounds, as the proceedings of the mad ceremony progressed.
At 9 o'clock I visited the scene, finding there perhaps 5,000 Indians, of all ages and both

THE SITE FOR THIS SACRED PESTIVAL has beretofore been chosen remote from the Agencies, far removed from the reach of curious whites; but this year, in this respect, old customs were disregarded, and the Medicine-Men chose a beautiful level plateau, surrounded on all sides by gradually-rising ground, and along the border of which flowed White Clay Creek. Soon after the site had been selected, the whole band, numbering some 1,200 lodges, moved and amped in a circle about the spot,-the senior Chief, Red Cloud, first pitching his tent,— the others forming on his left until circle was completed,-until band of White-Bird touched elbows with Red-Cloud's right,—the whole inclosing perhaps one section of land, in the centre of which was

SUN-DANCE POLE: and which, forming a circle about 150 feet in diameter, was erected a brush and canvas canopy. Into this circle was but one opening, bont ten feet wide, and opening toward the rising sun. Into this area only the warriors were allowed to enter; and these, to the number of perhaps 1,000, I found seated around the outer edge, each band by itself, and in the order of the encampment.

Esch of these hearty-lunged fellows was chanting the discordant sing-song melody usual with Indians; but suddenly the volume of noise increased, the tom-toms redoubled their ers, and there trotted into the arena PERHAPS TWO HUNDRED YOUNG BUCKS.

These were painted after the most approved on,-the bodies naked from the waist upwards, save some half-dozen who wore only a limited breech-clout. Of these, three from 6 to 8 years of age,-naked, and painted white. They were perfectly formed cherubs, straight as arrows, and sober as Judges. In truth, in all this, which at times seemed to one uninitiated very comical and absurd, they wore the most solemn countenances. On entering they bowed low to the sacred pole; then crossed the ring and formed in double line, facing the

The music died away to a weird wail; and,

A WAVING, SPRINGING MOTION, OR DANCE, the whole advanced toward the pole in the centre, passed it, and retreated again backwards. This was repeated several times, when again the discordant din broke out afresh. The dancers broke in with sharp, wolf-like yells; the old squaws, about in thousands, shouted their wild salute of admiration and encouragement; and, moving solemnly and slowly, there entered three of the Sun-Dancers. In form I much doubt if a cunning sculptor could have improved upon these perfect models. Here were the broad shoulders, the muscle-ridged limbs and loins, and the admired taper from point of shoulder to feet. In all, they were the embodiment of strength and agility. Entering, the eyes were hidden by the left hand, while the right was raised and extended toward the pole. These wore the breech-clout; and the bodies were painted gray or ashen, save the faces, which were black, striped with red, yellow, and green. Soon, others, to the number of afteen, followed, crossed the ring and took station on the opposite side,

on the opposite side, ALWAYS FACING THE SUN,
now climbing toward the zenith; when all raised
both hands reverently toward the sun, looked
straight toward that fierce luminary, and oegan
the dance; and this dance all through was the
same, consisting of a gentle, graceful, springing
motion, formed by bending the limbs and bodies,
with the head always thrown back so that the
rays of the sun might strike them squarely in
the eyes; while, upon a peculiar, single-toned,
ornamented whistle, held between the lips,
time was kept with the movement of the bodies,
which latter obeyed the innarmony of the tomtom and the chant of the thousands about.

All now retired from the ring save the SunDancers and attendants, and a couple of orators, who lectured the dancers, the warriors,
the whites, and in truth everybody, in vigorpus style. ALWAYS FACING THE SUN.

In the intervals of the dance, THE GENEROUS HEARTS of the noble reds overflowed, and ponies, cloths, baskets, papes, moccasins, and every article of use or ornament, were plenteously given away. Generally these were led or carried into the ring by the owner, when the crier would amounce the name of the recipient, who would advance in silence and take the article, acknowledging the riff by no word or token. lging the gift by no word or token.

AMERICAN-HORSE

exceeded all bounds. Suddenly he came into the ring, driving a pair of magnificent nonies, harnessed to a light spring-wagon, in the fore part of which he stood,—his herculean limbs, and brawny, tawny chest, bare,—while seated behind him was an Indian girl of about 14 years. She looked really handsome,—the face just tinged to a bright copper-color, the hair braided in two long pendent plaits, and she wearing a gown of bright blue material of some rich, heavy fabric, while over the shoulders was a very valuable and beautiful crimson-and-yellow Navajo blanket. The ponies plunged madly about, but the old Chief held them with the hand of a master. He sprang lightly to the ground, followed by the beautiful girl; and another lindian stepped forward and received the entire rig as a present. Lovers of luxury as Indians are, it must have been some strong passion that prompted American-Horse to part with this valuable outfit.

These intervals were also in part devoted to a really bleddy carears. AMERICAN-HORSE

These intervals were also in part devoted to a really bloody ceremony,—that of PIERCING THE EARS OF THE BABIES.

This was no cambric-needle-and-oiled-thread affair, but, a blanket being spread upon the ground, the child would be forcibly held down by six or eight big hands, when the butcher of the particular innocent deliberately sharpened his hideous knife, and deliberately sharpened his hideous knife, and deliberately cut two holes, each about one-half inch in extent, in the little ears,—the little painted victim yelling, it is safe to say, its loudest. It is likely that the countenance of your correspondent expressed his disgust at this shocking barbarity, for he was importuned to have his ears cut, but declined. In each of these holes was at once inserted

A HEAVY LEADEN BING. PIERCING THE EARS OF THE BABIES.

A HEAVY LEADEN RING. A HEAVY LEADEN RING.

None but braves are permitted to mutilate the babes; and, before beginning, each would address the people, telling of his deeds of prowess; how here he had killed a Crow, there a Pawnee, here a white, and again he had "counted coup" on a white or Gro Ventre,—six coups, or blows, counting a death; while one old reliow, painted all over jet-black, told how he had killed three "Mah-Sappa" (Black-Hills) men. Your correspondent trembled a little as he imagined that savage hungry eyes were directed towards him as a convenient victim; and thought that perhaps The Tribune might not receive this letter.

HUNDREDS OF CHILDREN were thus mutilated. One little sufferer of about 5 years, on being released, pressed his hands to his bleeding cars and dasned away, exampering through a frightened pony-herd, and, amid the shouts of the multitude of assembled was a contract the prairie. bled youngsters, flew away over the prairie.
Thus this, the first day, passed away. The

cers rested at night, and resumed the dance bed its meridian hight, the preparation for the more interesting ceremonics were made. As the sun reached its highest point, one of the asben-bued dancers advanced to the pole, and, with hands and eyes toward the burning sun, uttered a ferveut and impressive prayer. This prayer was interpreted to me by Mr. Charley Provost, the gentlemanly and obliging Agency interpreter, and was perhaps erpreter, and was perhaps

THE FIRST PRAYER OF LIKE PURPORT the first prayer of like purport ever delivered by a young warrior. He asked that the Great Spirit would give him strength and courage to bear the ordeal through which he was about to pass; that the Indians might be free of plague and bad luck; that they might increase in wisdom and in numbers; that they might live at peace with their pale-faced brethren, and might learn their ways; that the buffalo might return, and the pony-herd grow larger until they would hide the green grass and the beautiful flowers by their great numbers. And thus, through it all, was breathed

A LOVING, TENDER SPIRIT, widely at variance with the usual inclinations of the young men. The solemn, utter silence with which this invocation was received; the fervent carnestness of the supplicant: the extended arms; the parched, cracked lips, past which food or water had not been during sixty hours; the evident suffering,—all made a scene of the very deepost solemnite, and instinctively I removed my hat and bowed; and I can readily imagine how one might have been affected to tears.

The prayer ended, he gently and calmly lay down upon his back, and two of the Mediclue-Men advanced, and, before his burning eyes, slowly whetted a glistening butcher-kuife, and, after repeated trials, finding the edge satisfactory, bent over the prostrate form and felt for a moment of the flesh upon the breast; then, elevating the knife an instant toward the sun, it was

SLOWLY THRUST THROUGH THE QUIVERING Istepped close up, saw the bright blade withdrawn crimsoned, saw the form of the dancer writhe and quiver, the toes and fingers drawn up convulsively, and then relax; but no hand was needed to stay him, for he did not raise a finger or shrink a bair's breadth, and no moan escaped his lips. The cutting was then repeated upon the other side of the breast,—the two punctures being about eight inches apart, through which skewers were thrust, when the two ends of a larist suspended from high up on the pole were tied to the skewers; and, thus

LITERALLY LARIATED BY HIS OWN PLESIC. he was left. Slowly he raised himself to a sitting posture, looken sadly at the mangled breast, rose to his feet, staggered a moment, and inserted the feathered whisfle between his lips. The arms were raised again; the head was thrown back between the shoulders, that the sun might reach straight into the eye; and he again began dancing, slowly tightening the lariat by oreast was drawn outwards six or eight inshes.
Thus he danced around the nole, winding and nowinding the larist; and then violently threw himself back in the endeavor to tear loose from minself back in the endeavor to tear loose from this flesh-fastening; but the human skin is tough, and it refused to tear, and he was thrown violently forward upon his face. He arose slow-ly again, danced a moment, and, stepping quick-ly back, threw himself with such force that THE FLESH WAS TORN OUT

with a plainly-audible snap, and he again fell headlong. He lay thus unheeded a moment; then rejoined his companions, and proceeded with the dance. Had he failed to break loose himself, others would have jerked him back until the flesh was torn...

This was repeated with the others, with little variation and practing the order hyperself. This was repeated with the others, with little variation,—all passing the ordeal bravely; one, however, being upwards of a half-hour breaking loose, and repeatedly falling and fainting. But, although he had been sixty-five hours without food or drink, no drop was allowed him.—the nearest approach to this being the blowing of a spray of saliva over the blistered face from the mouth of the attendant, and the rubbing of it off with a bunch of some nourishing weed.

One, not content with the common mode of One, not content with the common mode of worship, had cut from his body ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DISTINCT PIECES

OF FLESH. OF FLESH.

He was a brown, small fellow of about 35 years.
He advanced and encircled the sacred pole with his arms, laying his cheek close up against it, and, while standing thus, one approached him upon either side, and simultaneously cut from the point of his shoulder a piece of sain and flesh about the size of one's thumb-nall; then a similar niece was taken from the leg near the flesh about the size of one's thumb-nail; then a similar piece was taken from the leg, near the ankle; so, alternately above and below, the cruel knife did its work. To suspend for a moment this steady cut—cut, he once wheeled and stepped quickly across to a position close beside where I stood, and knelt against a pole there standing, when the knives were again at work until the cuts approached each other and joined at the waist. And yet the work was not complete. Then down and up each arm until the requisite number were severed, when HE REJOINED THE DANCERS.

under the still blazing sun. When it is remembered that these men had been without food or drink for thirty-six hours prior to the commencement of the dance, and, through its forty-eight hours' continuance, did not touch either; that all these two days the sun shope down upon their bare bodies days the sun shope down upon their bare bodies and heads with an intense heat; that during most of the time their eyes were fixed upon the sun, and at one time I saw a fellow with a mirror throwing the reflected rays into their eyes; that the cutting and tearing of their bodies was borne without a wail,—it will be realized of what stern stuff the Ogalalias are made, and will cause many a wish that this almost heroic material may be preserved in some civilized and naterial may be preserved in some civilized and

BUT WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE
of all this? The popular belief has been that
the young men are thus proving themselves
worthy of being led on the war-path; and there
is no doubt that to acquit oneself bravely in
the dance gives him somewhat, of prominence;
but the ceremony is one of worship mainly.
Also, the torture is undergone as a thank-offering to the Great Spirit for favors received.

During the dance just passed, one young
squaw took part, in obedience to a vow made
to the Great Spirit, that, if she should recover
from a severe illness, she would dance. An
other buck was lost upon the prairie. He
vowed that, if the Great Spirit would lead him
to the wigwam, he would dance. And thus it
was with many. Others took part in a pure
spirit of worship.

BEFORE THE DANCE. BUT WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE

BEFORE THE DANCE. Special Correspondence of The Tribune FORT BENNETT, D. T., June 12.- There is prospect of lively times on the frontier this summer. Spotted-Tail & Co. are to have a big "Sun-Dance" near their Agency (Rosebud), Invitations were some time since forwarded to the Iodians at all the Sioux Agencies on the Missouri River; and, in several cases where there was doubt of an acceptance, the invitations have been followed by runners to urge near the backward the necessity of coming

there was doubt of an acceptance, the luvitations have been followed by runners to urge upon the backward the necessity of coming forward and putting in an appearance during this important festival,—where, without doubt, the old-time nonsense of past and present wrongs will be rehearsed, and measures to procure a speedy reaction in their favor (according to their ideas) will be fully and competently discussed. The conclusion will probably bring about the murder of a number of unprotected whites, running off of stock, etc.

The Indians of Cheyenne-River Agency (lecated near this post) having been considered as among those not likely to be present at the "Sun-Dance," yesterday a party of eight or nine bucks (from Rosebud), armed cap-a-pie, resplendent in vermilion and tinseled breechcloth, rode past the post on their way to Cheyenne River to counsel with the indians located there, and, it is supposed; urge attendance, with or without the permission of the Ingian Agent. Information of the result of their errand will be forwarded.

Great Fires in Russia. Official reports have been received of 1,264 cases of fire, all the fires that occurred in all the provinces of Russia during the past month. The total loss is estimated at one and a half minor noubles. Of these fires, 159 were from incendiarism and 476 from carelessness; the exact origin of the other 629 has not been discovered.

exact origin of the other 629 has not been discovered.

The summer fires are, as it were, a necessary feature of Russian life. Fire is an unavoidable scourge, and every year destroys the people's property to the extent of tens of millions of roubles. The struggle against fire is difficult, for the majority of the houses in Russia are of wood. As soon as not and dry weather sets in a very large number of fires always break out, especialistin the villages, the residents of which are characterized by ignorance and carelessness, and which are fotally destitute of any fire extinguishing apparatus. The evil will doubtless go on unabated while it is the habit of the people to throw all resposibility upon the Government, and while ignorance, poverty, and helplessness prevail among the masses. As Russia now is, she represents a huge combustible body. In no country is fire so destructive as in Russia. The Government has found it necessary to take the Fire Department out of the hands of the police and transfer its control to the City Councils. The police kept the fire engines in order for parades, but inefficient for practical work.

A Perpetual Rambow, Nicogra Falls Letter.

The managers of Prospect Park have contracted with the Telegraph Supply Company for the appearatus for generating electricity to supply seventeen lamps. The electricity will be generated by water power. The lamps will be so disposed as not only to light the nark and the main street of the village, but it is hoped to produce some fine effects upon the waterfall. For this purpose it is believed that one lamp may be kept burning under the American fall. It is known to every visitor at the fall that on clear and still nights, when the moon is nearly at its full, a beautiful lunar bow is formed. As this can only be seen at rare intervals, however comparatively few people have seen it. It is believed that by the use of the electric lamps, each of which is 200 candle power, and which may be moved and adjusted as the wind may make it necessary, the rainbow colors may be always readured in his colors. necessary, the rainbow colors may be always produced in the form of a very brilliant bow. Some experiments made here with the calcium light, three years ago, satisfied the managers that their plan is practicable. They expect to have it in full operation on or before July 4.

GEN. ATKINS VINDICATED.

An Ovation by the People of Freeport.

Freeport (III.) Bulletin, June 23.

As announced in the Daily Bulletin, Gen. S.

D. Atkins returned from Washington on Saturday afternoon, whither he had been to answer the charges preferred against him. The fact of his entire vindication had preceded him two or three days by telegram to the Bu'letin, and our people determined to give him a public greeting upon his return. Therefore, on Saturlay evening, about 8 o'clock, Company C. I. N. G., of which Gen. Atkins is Captain, left their rmory in full dress, headed by the Freeport band, and took up a line of march for the Gen eral's residence, followed by an immense throng of citizens on foot and in carriages, to fully the number of 1,500. The crowd was not composed alone of the political followers of our worthy Postmaster, but was made up of Democrats, Republicans, Greenbackers, and Civil-Service Reformers. Even farmers, living a long distance in the country, remained in town to stamp, by their presence, their seal of condemnation on the villatinous attack that had been made on a worthy citizen. In the procession, too, were merchants, lawyers, doctors, railroad officials, etc. In fact, it was a gathering in which all classes were represented, collected with the sole view of denouncing, in the most public manner, the course of the few individuals who attempted to blacken the character of an old and respected citizen in an underhanded, assassin-like manner, for the base purpose of securing a few paltry dollars that would accrue to them by ousting Atkins from the Post-Office, and getting it for one of their own party. Arriving at his residence, Lieut. Burrell entered and soon returned, with the General, to the front porch, and, after the company had presented arms to their Captain, who bowed his acknowledgments, and had come to a parade rest, the following remarks were made by Burrell:

GEN. Atkins: On behalf of Company C, I welcome you home, and congratulate you upon your on foot and in carriages, to full

GEN. ATKINS: On behalf of Company C, I wel-bome you home, and congratulate you upon your complete vindication, and assure you that we are repeak myself; but we all came to hear you speak. Gen. Atkins replied, thanking them for the compliment, but disclaiming that it was to him

Gen. Atkins replied, thanking them for the compliment, but disclaiming that it was to him personally; it only meant that the good people of Freeport, without regard to party, were in favor of fair play. To any other citizen of Freeport, the highest or the lowest, placed in circumstances similar to his own, the compliment would be as freely paid.

He related a story of President Fillmore, who had been abused by an editornamed Clapp, and, as Mr. Fillmore had never "done a kindness" to Mr. Clapp, he could not understand why Clapp was abusing him. Gen. Atkins had done a kindness to A. V. Richards; when Richards had begged the General, on account of misfortunes and poverty, with tears streaming down his cheeks, to do him a kindness, Gen. Atkins had done him the great kindness to make him a present of \$900, and then Richards turned upon him like the snake that the kindhearted farmer had warmed in his bosom turned upon the farmer.

The General said that he had never sought to avoid investigation, but had courted it—all

The General said that he had never sought to avoid investigation, but had courted it—all he asked was fair play. He was not airaid of the scoundrel opposed to him, if he was only granted an open, manly, fair fight. When the agents of the Post-Office Department first came to Freeport they promised him that not a witness should give testimony against him except in the presence of Gen. Atkins, and Richards had agreed to the same thing, and then like a coward and sneak he had flunked out of his agreement, and the little cowards and sneaks tagging opto Richards' coat-tails flunked out with him. Gen. Atkins protest-d against a star-chamber investigation, but the agents had gone into dark corners, and crawled under the bed, with the sneaking cowards, and had heard all they had to say, and then had carefully weighed the testimony, and had, in their report to the Postmaster-General, completely vindicated Gen. Atkins from all the charges that had been pre-Atkins from all the charges that had been pre-

The General said that be was the happiest man in Freeport. He had a good time in Washington, visiting Senators and Congressmen and the "big guns" at the National Capital. Had rode all round New York City on the elevated railroad, inspected the great Brooklyn bridge, rode over the new narrow-gauge railroad on Long Island, listened to Gillmore's celebrated band, and eat roast clams by the peck.

He again disclaimed anything to himself personally in the reception, but said it was only the way the good people of Freeport had of expressing their love of fair play; that he liked to live among such people—had lived here the best part of his life, and should spend the balance of his days here.

part of his life, and should spend the balance of his days here.

Company C gave their Captain three rousing cheers, which the citizens present duplicated, and, while the band was playing, Gen. Atkins shook hands with every member of his company present, and with many of the old citizens who crueded around to congratulate him on his sweeping vindication from the conspiracy against him.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

The Extraordinary Revelations of York Physician-The Dead Brought Back

Correspondence St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Yesterday your correspondent called Dr. Clarence Bigelow's attention to an article printed recently in the city newspapers, descriptive of an Australian discovery whereby cattle can be frozen, laid away for weeks, and then brought back to life and genuine activity. The purpose of this discovery is to ship live meat in ice-boxes and kill it on the other side of the ocean after it is thawed out again. In this way the cost of food and attention can be dispensed with while at sea. In cases of emergency a man traveling from California can buy a first-class ticket for himself, and ship the rest of the family, including the mother-in-law, in patent refrigerators. At the terminus of his journey he could restore his hildren to their youthful vigor, and his wife to her proper station at the washtub or cook-

Your correspondent asked the Doctor what he thought about it.
"It is nothing," said he, "to the great crowning effort of medical science that I witessed a few nights since."

" Pray what was that?" was asked. The Doctor reflected for a few moments, and then he spoke as follows: "When you publish what I am about to tell you it will set the whole country ringing. Accompanied by my friends Judge Warren and Dr. chambers, I went last week to one of the uptown hospitals, whither we had been invited by Prof. Doremus and the house physicians. On

from hospitals, whither we had been invited by Prof. Doremus and the house physicians. On our arrival we were shown at once to the dissecting room. At the foot of an amphitheatre of seats stood a long table on which rested some immovable object covered with a white sheet. Most of the seats were occupied by medical students from Bellevue and Roosevelt Hospitals. Myself and party were assigned to chairs on the platform. Shortly after 8 o'clock the white sheet was removed, and I saw on the table the nucle body of a man. Presently Dr. White stepped down by the table and said:

"My friends, the body before me is that of a man who bled to death. He was emoloyed in a planing mill on West Sixteenth, street, near North River. He fell against one of the switt revolving saws, one of the large arteries in his arm was severed, and the blood, which is life, flowed out before assistance could arrive."

"The Doctor paused," continued Dr. Bigelow, "for a new moments, looking, meanwaile, attentively at the body. Then he continued: There is a mere cessation of life, because the blood was diverted from its natural channel. I can discover no injury save the severed arrey. It is absolutely necessary to the success of the experiment we are about to witness, that the organs of the body be uninjured, for any material injury to any organ—I mean vital organ—would preclude the possibility of its performing its functions, since science cannot restore the organ. But where the action of the organ is interrupted by some cause that does not materially injure the organ, then I believe organ is interrupted by some cause that does not materially injure the organ, then I believe that she organ may be again compelled to perform its duty. As the great wheel of a mill may be stopped by shutting off the water, so may it be made to revolve again by turning the water on; thus the blood which turns the wheels

of the body having been diverted, the wheels stopped, I claim that this body may be brought to life. Whether the soul has departed and can be brought back, or whether the mind may be restored I cannot tell; but I believe I can again set at work every material organ of this body. I have carefully closed up the severed arteries. "He then called ubon Prof. Doremus and Dr. Chambers and myself to assist him. An incision was made in the body just above the heart, and the vena cava and great coronary vein were bursted open. In these openings were inserted small silver tubes. On the left of the table stood two galvanic batteries. A slight cut was made just above the puxus of the four infer ior cervical nerves and another above the first dorsal nerve. The conducting wires of the respective batteries were placed in connection with these cuts. A small pair of bellows was inserted in the mouth of the corpse, and Dr. Chambers took charge of them. Prof. Doremus was placed in charge of the batteries.

"At this moment attendants led two full-

Dr. Chambers took charge of them. Prof. Doremus was placed in charge of the batteries.

"At this moment attendants led two full-grown living sheep into the room, and at a signal from Dr. White stood them near the table. Meanwhile I had, under instructions, connected two hollow rubber strings to the silver tubes already mentioned. The other ends were soon connected with the large arteries of these two sheep. The two tubes throbbed as the warm blood of the sheep bounded through them. It was a breathless moment, and as we leaned forward our interest was painful. Dr. Chambers began to work the bellows, and the lungs of the body slowly responded. Three or four minutes of the most anxious suspense on-sued, as Dr. White leant over the body, pale with excitement. No movement could be seen save the slow rising and falling of the chest of the man's body. Two minutes more, and one of the sheep staggered and fell.

"Rising erect, and seizing some instruments, Dr. White called out;

"Now, Professor!"

"In an instant the powerful current of the two batteries was turned on, and with a sudden jerk the body sat ripright. Quickly forcing it back, Dr. White, with the assistance of some of the younger men, withdrew the tubes from the veins and closed up the small perforations. The wires were disconnected and the bellows removed. The respiration still continued! The pulse beat faintly. The corpse was allve!"

With each recurring sentence the Doctor had tighteened his grasp of my arm. He leant toward me, and he fairly hissed out the words:

"The measson above the heart was well closed."

tinued, with more moderation: tinned, with more moderation:

"The incision above the heart was well closed up and the body carefully removed to a bed in an adjoining room. But the work was not over. All that long night we sat in the room, all of us from time to time feeling the pulse of the now living man, and at times administering small overtities of strenglant, not only to him, but so quantities of stimulant, not only to him but to ourselves. Our patience was well rewarded; every moment the palse grew stronger and the oreathing deeper. Several times the man opened

his eyes, but apparently took no notice of any-thing. At daybreak, when Judge Warren and I left the place, he was sleeping."

Dr. Bigelow was saked if the man was still living, and was he getting on nicely.

"Oh, yes; he is living. The experiment I have described to you took blace inst five days. have described to you took place just live days ago. I have only this moment returned from the hospital. The man's wounds are healing, and he is able to move about the room."

"Does he feel all right, and will he be able to to work again?"
"I am afraid not." He spoke in a low, doubt-

ing tone of voice, which revealed the fact that there was more of the story than Bigelow had yet related. Pressed to tell the full facts in the ase, he said:
"Well, the man eats and drinks; seems to be afraid of other people, or more curious than afraid, and is affected strangely by the heat and cold. But he can neither read nor write, does not know the use of books. plates, or knives and forks. He is not able to talk, but cries out and forks. He is not able to talk, but cries out very loudly, or jabbers in an inarticulate manner. Once in a while a word can be distinguished, but the man floes not appear to perceive any difference between it and his jargon. The animal life has been restored, but not the spiritual. The mind, with all its component parts, has gone, I fear, never to be restored."

This is, indeed, a wonderful achievement of clause. science. It may seem too wonderful for belief, but your correspondent can vouch for the great respectability of the persons named. They are gentlemen of high standing, and the proof is ir-

THE NEGRO EXODUS.

One of the Causes of Discontent-An Abom inable Law_Entering Wedge to Re-ensiavement of the Blacks. Jackson, Miss., June 20.—Among the causes

of that dissatisfaction of the colored people in the South which has produced the exodus therefrom there is one that lies beneath the surface and is concealed from even an astute observer if he is a stranger to that section. This cause consists in certain legislative enactments that have been passed in most of the Cotton States, purpose of establishing in those States a system of peonage similar to, if not worse than, that which prevails in Mexico. This is the object of a statute passed by the Legislature of Mississippi in March, 1878. The title of the act, whether intentionally so or not, is certainly misleading. It is entitled "An act to reduce the judiciary expenses of the State." But how it can possibly have that effect is beyond human wisdom to perceive. It, however, does operate, and is used, in such a way as to enslave a large number of negroes, who have not even been convicted of the slightest offense against the laws of the land. The act provides that "all persons convicted and committed to the jail of the county, except those committed to jail for contempt of Court, and except those sentenced to imprisonment in the Penitentiary, shall be delivered to a contractor; to be by him kent and worked under the provisions of this act; and all persons committed to jail, except those not entitled to bail, may also, with their consent, be committed to said contractor and worked under this act before conviction." But Sec. 5 of the act provides ample and cogent machinery to produce the necessary consent on the part of the not yet con-victed prisoner to work for the contractor. In that section it is provided "that if any person committed to jail for an offense that is bailable shall not consent to be committed to the safekeeping and custody of said contractor, and to work for the same under the provisions of this act, such prisoner shall be entitled to receive rom the common julier, as diet ior each day, only six ounces of bacon, or ten ounces of beef, and one pound of bread, and water." This section also provides of bread, and water." This section also provides that any prisoner not consenting to work before his conviction for the contractor, and that, too, without compensation, "if said prisoner shall afterward be convicted, he shall, nevertheless, work under said contractor a sufficient term to pay all costs of prosecution, including him." The charge for feeding him, upon the meagre bill of fare above scated, is 20 cents a day.

meagre bill of fare above stated, is 20 cents a day.

Now, it cannot be denied that the chief use made of this law is to deprive the negro of his natural right to choose his own employer; and in the following manner: Let us suppose a case, and such cases are constantly occurring. A is a cotton planter, owns three or four thousand acres of land, and has forty, fitty, or a hundred negro families on his plantation. At the expiration of the year, a negro proposes to leave the plantation of A, and try to better his condition by making a more advantageous bargam with B or C for another year. If A can prevent the negro from leaving him in no other way, this statute puts full power in his hands. A trumps up some petty charge against the negro, threatens to have him arrested and committed to jail. The negro knows how little it will take to commit him to jail, and that then he must half starve on a pound of bread and water and six ounces of bacon a day, or otherwise work for the contractor for nothing until he can be tried; and when tried he must run the risk of conviction, which is not slight, though he may be ever so innocent. Avarice—unscrupulous avarice—is pursuing him, and with little power to resist, there being no healthy public sentiment in ravor of fair play to encourage nim, he yields, and becomes the peon of his oppressor. pursuing him, and with little bower to resist, there being no healthy public sentiment in rayor of fair play to encourage nim, be yields, and becomes the peou of his oppressor.

This statute provides for the cases of petty offenders only. Small thefts, breaches of the peace, getting money or goods in small quantities under faise pretenses, discrderly conduct, and such matters, are the offenses had in view in this law. For all those excessively heavy fines are imposed, rather than dennite terms of imprisonment. The purpose of this law is to yoke the negro with a debt, under the name of a fine, which, as we shall presently see, by other provisions of the law, he will never be able to pay, at least "hardly ever." Hence the negro is almost always sentenced to pay a fine, rarely to suffer a definite term of imprisonment.

Sec. 4 of this act provides that, in working out his fine, the prisoner small be worked "at the rate of 25 cents a day, not including Sundays, and days in which said convict shall be unable to labor, or for any cause by his consent shall not labor"; also that "said convict shall work two days for every one lost by sickness, one of which days shall be for compensation for keeping him during a day on which he was

sick." He must thus work out not only the fine, but also all the coste of prosecution.

Under this law a case came up last March, upon habeas corpus, in Noxubee County, Miss., where a negro, for some petty offense, had been fined \$250 and costs. A careful computation, allowing for only a resonable amount of sickness and time otherwise lost from labor, showed that, in order to work out the fine and costs, the negro would have to labor for the contractor not less than five, and possibly eight or tan, years. The negro in this case happened to have some education and means and some friends who were willing to help him in his case the writer of this has not yet learned; but he knows of many cases fully as bad, where for want of education, a knowledge of his rights, money, or influential friends, victim after victim of this law has lost his liberty for years, and perhaps for life, and that, too, when, if guilty at all, he was guilty only of some petty offense. This law is held as a terror over the negroes by their landlords to prevent them, at the expiration of each year, from seeking employment elsewhere, and thus to keep them bound to the soil as serfs and peons.

A similar, though in some respects a worse. sick." He must thus work out not only the

elsewhere, and thus to keep them bound to soil as serfs and peons.

A similar, though in some respects a worse, statute prevails in Alabama. And in North-Alabama and Mississippi there is rapidly springing up a class of men who, as contractors, work the convicts, sentenced to hard labor for the county, or to pay excessive fines by such labor; and those contractors, in many cases, surpass county, or to pay excessive fines by such labor; and these contractors, in many cases, surpass the brutal overseers of the old slave times in all those characteristics of the slave-driver so well depicted in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Perhaps some other Harriet Beecher Stowe may yet find employment for her pen in setting forth the miseries of the slave now made a peon, and the atrocities of the overseer turned into a contractor.

CURRENT OPINION.

Indianapolis Journal (Rep.). Ben Hill's views of State-sovereignty have moderated wonderfully since 1861. His voice is not now for war. He has seen the elephant, tickled his tail, and doesn't want any more of it

Extraordinary and Undemocratic St. Louis Republican (Dem.).

There is something so extraordinary and un

emocratic in the conduct of Senator Bayard on the Silver bill that it may well attract the atter tion of the party and the country, whose com mon wish the Senator assumes to defy. Hunting Their Holes.

New York Tribune (Rep.).
The Democrats in Congress keep walking up nd down like a rooster in a coop looking for a large hole to crawl out of; but every day it grows more apparent that the little end of the horn, labeled "Exit in case of danger," is their only escape. The Last Ditch.

Circland Herald (Rep.).
The Confedro-Democracy now announces that t is in its last ditch, and, to be quite frank, the Confedro-Democracy had a prodigious numbe of ditches, and they seem to have been filled with an unusually nasty article of ditch water. At least this is the impression a casual observer would get from a contemplation of the Confed-ro-Democracy's personal appearance after hav-ing been dragged through them all but the last one, where it is now sloshing around with so much splattering and spluttering.

The Three Last Ditchers, New York Tribune (Rep.). This is awful! Springer fills the country with gloom by declaring that he will never submit if he President vetoes the Judicial bill, and thu defies Congress. This makes three poble states men who are prepared to resist till the country is stood on its head: Cox, Atkins, and Springer. That is a trio which would make a whole arm quall. Cox will fight with his wit. S his mouth, and Atkins with that fearful and wonderful Appropriation bill which he con-cocted. Truly, the country is on the verge of a

Talk and Practice.

Cincinnati Gazette (Ren.).

The talk about Democracy on the battle-field, and that sort of thing, in connection with the candidacy of Ewing and Rice, is very pretty, but he old liners of the party are slow to understand what it all means. At the Allen County Democratic Convention Saturday, Mr. McCullough, the candidate for Representative, pledged himself as a devoted adherent to the doctrine of State-rights, and paid a tender tribute to the memory of the sainted Vallandigham. One Shene, who nominated McCuliough, also eulogized Vallandigham is glowing terms. These sentiments were warmly received by the Con-vention. The Union soldiers of Ohio are not Vallandighamers yet. They know a cheese from

The Only Way to Bury the Lost Cause. Albany Evening Journal (Rev.).

It is observable that while Jeff Davis claims not to preach a new revolt at this time, he gives notice that the mothers are training up those who will yet "vindicate" the lost cause. It is plain that the only way to stop all this ponsense, to check the flow of these bitter waters from the Southern heart, to squelch out once for ail this "vindication" of the Rebellion, and to establish beyond cavil or question the nations establish beyond cavil or question the national databases, is to rebuke the Democracy thoroughly and soundly throughout the North. The past few years have shown that the old virus of secession festers and inflames anew with every Democratic victory. The remedy which will destroy that virus forever is ready at hand, and the needle have made up their minds to admin the people have made up their minds ister it in powerful doses.

A Southern Story for Congress. Binnsborough (S. C.) News (Dem.). Somebody has told this joke on a militia Co nel during the late War: On one occasion he drew his regiment up along a river bank to attack a Federal gunboat. The gunboat began pouring in broadsides and knocked the sand-banks all to pieces, when, finding his position banks all to pieces, when, finding his position untenable, the Colonel gave the unique, but effective command, "Unbank and sedge." Directly, however, the shells began falling too thickly in the sedge, and he shouted, "Unsedge and brush." an order that was unanimously obeyed. Even here the fire was too bot, and the underbrush was being torn to tatters. Unable to stand the pressure any longer, he shricked, "Unbrush and squander." It is a pitv to make comparisons, but the Democrats in Washington have been taking a lesson from the old militia hero. They have at last got to the "brush," and it looks as if some of them are getting and it looks as if some of them are getting eady even to "unbrush and squander.

Troops at the Polls.

The Charleston (S. C.) News (Dem.) having been called upon to say whether it really thinks there is any practical danger to be apprehended from the use of troops at the polls replies as follows: "The News does not fear the use of troop for political purposes at elections in the South. The soldiers are white men, and without reference to politics despise the negroes, and like nothing better than a brush with them. They nothing better than a brush with them. They go with their race. The great difficulty is to keep them from vicking quarrels with the negroes and belaboring them on general principles. Our objection to the presence of troops at the polls, therefore, is an objection in the abstract, on high constitutional grounds. The Northern Democrats made up that particular dispute. Small thanks to them for it. What dispute. Small thanks to them for it. What the South is really concerned about and interested in is the repeal of the test-oath for jurors and the modification of the election laws as regards the duties and powers of the Supervisors. of Elections and Deputy Marshals. For the rest

Boston Journal (Rev.).
The list of defaulting Southern States is long and instructive. Alabama has repudiated near ly \$4,000,000 of her debt, and cut down the interest on the remainder to 2 per cent; Arkansas has repudiated 20 per cent of her debt, and has paid no interest for four years; Florida has repudiated \$4,000,000; Georgia declines to pay a large part of her debt issued in sid of railroads; Missouri proposes giving hercreditors 4 per cent interest only, instead of 6 per cent as agreed; interest only, instead of 6 per cent as agreed;
North Carolina is in default on nearly all her
debt, and has repudiated \$15,000,000; South
Carolina has thrown out \$6,000,000, reduced the
rate of interest on the remainder one-half, and
is in default on that; Tennessee is
trying to compel her creditors to compromise
on 40 per cent of the principal and 4 per cent
interest; Virginia has defaulted her interest,
and has arranged a compromise; in Texas there
is talk of a compulsory adjustment of the debt;
and Mississippi heads the list of repudiating
States,—having no debt at present, for the excelient reason that her credit would not enable
her to borrow a dollar. The proposition in
the majority report of the Louisiana Constitutional Convention is to repudiate absolutely
the whole bonded debt of \$27,337,500 except \$4,082,350; and it seems eminently appropriate that the Chairman of the Committee making the proposition should bear the uame of the famous freebooter, Capt. Kidd. The uneasiness of the Southern Representatives on the subject of State-rights is easily explained in the light of these fact. One of the most dearly-cherished and frequently-exercised of these State-rights is the right of cheating State creditors, and the thought of interference with the process through the Federal courts is paturally distasteful.

The War on Silver.

Memphis (Tenn.) Availanche (Ind.).
The history of the two metals furnishes data for the argument that the weight of the silver dollar should be increased. Truth is de-stroying the force of the unworthy attacks on silver, and experience is proving to European nations that they made an almost fatal mistake in stopping the coinage and disposing of silver coin. Germany has been compelled to cease exporting silver. Italy and Switzerland are inexporting silver. Italy and Switzerland are increasing their siver coinage. The most enlightened writers and thinkers in England trace much of the financial distress in that country to the absence of the bi-metallic standard; and between the increased demand for silver and the reaction after the long season of misrepresentation silver bullion steadily increases in value. As it increases gold will fall from the fletitious value to which silver demonetization forced it, and the two metals will be restored to a practical equality on the present ratio of sixteen to one. Time has shown that this ratio, based upon the relative production of the two metals. upon the relative production of the two metals, was wisely established by the fathers. History furnishes nothing on which to base the belief that the ratio can be safely disturbed.

The Money Issue and the Democrats. Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).
From our standpoint, the soft-money issue

is as weak in Ohio as it is everywhere. Eliminate all other issues from our politics and blot out party lines, reforming them on the financial question, and the party of honest money an ligislative reform would embrace an overhelming majority in every State of the Union. The soft-moncy leaders in the Democratic party have been treated so generously by their party associates that they mistake their immunity from defeat to their own strength, when, in fact, they owe their continuance in public life to the moderation and judgment of better advisers and better Democrats than they are. They should be the last to set themselves to lord it over their comrades. The issue to which they are attached is of minor consequence. The existing sinancial status is fixed for many a year to come. It cannot be unfixed, except for the worse, by them. The country is satisfied, measurably, with the situation. It wants rest from Congressional tinkering and tampering. It wants to try the prevailing experiment for a while, and see how it works, before it follows a set of wild, impulsive politicians upon a crusade from defeat to their own strength, when, in while, and see now it works, before it follows a set of wild, impulsive politicians upon a crusade into unknown territory. Hence, on the financial issue, the Republicans hold a great advantage,— an advantage which has never failed to show itself, even in Ohio, when that was the issue of

A Southern Democratic Dab at Northern

Democracy and Southern Bourbonism.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.).

We do not want the material interests of the South subordinated to a sentiment too coward-ly to criticise Northern men merely because they call themselves Northern Democrats, when they vote against our vital interests, as they did on the National Quarantine bill, the Pacific Railroad bill, the Southern Steamship bill, and other important measures. Our people stand by and see too much sacrificed for the sake of party. They take too much risk for prejudice and sentiment. They act too inc and senument. They act too inconsistently. It is a fact that, if a newspaper in Mississippi labels itself Democratic, it may violate the platform, question the settlement made by the Amendments, advocate the abolition of the free schools, abuse the Conservatives, array race against race, and engage in any sort of injurious work unrebuked, so long as it obeys the beck of the macune-men and is the slave of the National Democratic party. So much the better if it indorses and glorifies Mr. Jefferson Davis whenever he chooses to resurrect the issues that both the North and South are agreed were settled years ago. His assertion at Pascagoula, that the day would yet come when the offspring of Southern women would successfully assert "unreconstructed principles," may soothe his prejudices and respond to the sentiment of the shallow and thoughtless; but all must admit it is a poor way to advance the material interests of the State. If he was not indulging in demagogism, he was encouraging the editors of the State to hope that all the questions settled by the War would be unsettled in the future. He was building a foundation for the assertion of the Northern Radicals, that the Southern people are not sincers in their acceptance of the Constitutional Amendments. So far from indorsing Lamar, Bayard, Hampton, and other great Conservative statesmen, Mr. Davis whooped up the boys on the old old issue and they all It is a fact that, if a newspaper in Missission

Conservative statesmen, Mr. Davis whooped up the boys on the old, old issue, and they all shouted and screamed with delight. This may be fun for Mr. Davis and the boys, but it adds be in for Arr. Davis and the boys, but it adds much to the burdens of the Conservatives who have the progress and welfare of the people at heart. If this sort of work should cause the election of a Stalwart to the Presidency, with all such an event implies, our people would be justified in denouncing and dethroning the lead-ers who permitted it.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Bryant Block. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 24.—The japitor (?) of the Bryant Block has not held his office long enough, ossibly, to ascertain the character of his tenants. If he has observed nothing disrespectful in their conduct in the daily contact of his official life, he should retire to a distance and take ficial life, he should reture to a unstante and a bird's-eye view of the premises,—say from the upper south windows of the Tremont House, where he can see a panorama of vice that is simply "megatherian" in extent, and for variety surpassing all other establishments.

MORE DECENCY.

Does Light Require Any Time to Move in

Space?" To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 23.—Under the above heading Adolph Stumpel propounds several queries, which will naturally be inferred from the foi-

lowing answers to his questions: And first, it does require a sensible time for light to travel through any medium, whether air, water, glass, diamonds, or something else. Light is always retarded when passing through a medium that is denser than its own-the ether. It is not, however, very much retarded ether. It is not, however, very much retarded in passing through air. Its retardation and consequent refraction by difference of temperature of different strata of air through which it passes is the cause of the optic illusion known as mirage. Our querist is mistaken about the vacuum. There is no such thing in Nature as a vacuum either perfect or imperfect. In popular parlance we talk about a vacuum; and when air has been pumped out of a reservoir we say that we have produced a vacuum, and in reference to air this may be true, but when the air has been removed there is still the ether, which cannot be removed, hence there is no such thing as a vacuum. Light could not move which cannot be removed, hence there is no such thing as a vacuum. Light could not move in space if it was a vacuum. For further information I would refer "A. S." to a series of articles on light, the first of which I have just written for your Saturday's Tribune. To such engineering minds the will, I trust, be of much interest.

Who Is He?

To the Editor of The Tribuna. CHICAGO, June 23.—Your correspondent in Sunday's TRIBUNE, attempting to give the public information of the character of the "odorous Bryant Biock," does not get near the bot-tom. It can be learned, on investigation, that the gentleman referred to, and who selects the tenants, is acting as a Receiver, appointed by the presiding judicial functionary of the United States District Court on and in behalf of an insurance company, and that he is a brother of the local attorney for the corporation; and if the theory that the Receiver is a part and the right-hand of the Court, and that he is responsible to the Court for his acts, that such acts that are not directly disapproved of are by the Court accepted and confirmed is applied in this case, where is our "Bob," with his mistakes of Moses? The literal translation of the old Bible turnishes no parallel in solving this question. It used to be a worn and jecose remark of an old and learned ex-Judge of one of the State Courts, when he would be called upon to enter an order for a Receiver,—" Well, gentlemen, it is not new for Court can run any kind of business. This Court can run any kind of business but a house of prostitution, and that it can't run, for its wife and its religion will not permit personal investigation of its acts in the premises." A good precedent to follow. Another rule which has been set aside on the appointment of Receivers for this class of property was and is that a person who was related to the litizants or the attorneys was not eligible to the appointment. That this Receiver has been persistent States District Court on and in behalf of an inin keeping this detested class in the building since his appointment is too evident to require proof. One case, however, is worthy of note, and that is the case of a worthy and prominent dentist who, at a considerable expense and outlay established his business, was forced to leave the building and suffer not a little damage.

Hugis.

What the Striking Tailors Say. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, June 24.—In your issue of Sunday

morning last there appears a communication from the employes of Willoughby, Hill & Co knowing your proverbial love of justice and fair knowing your proverbial love of Justice and lair play we beg leave to present the other side of the question through your columns, leaving your readers to draw their own conclusions.

The inference to be drawn from the communication referred to is, that the signatures attached thereto are 'the signatures of journeymen tailors. This is not the case. The signers are paper-collar, suspender, bat and cap, and boot and shoe clerks, a cutter who knows his business so well as to cut three backs and four sleeves for one coat, a car driver graduate, and several more of the same kind whom no tailor would think of recognizing as belonging to the craft any more than Jim Robinson would think of recognizing W. H. & Co.'s "Sircus" as a legitimate business enterprise.

But, be this as it may, we have no controversy with these so-called "workingmen." Our grievance is with Willoughby, Hill & Co., and with them we intend to deal, Our cause of complaint is a just one. We ask for extra oav for extra work, and a "price-list" by which to know how much we are to receive for our labor,—slaims which are recognized by every honorable tailoring firm in the city. We ask for justice in a manly, upright manner. We will be satisfied with nothing less. Respectfully, by order of the Journeymen Tailors' Union.

F. TRIENKE, President. play we beg leave to present the other side of

F. C. BANKS, Secretary.

The Bohemians

To the Editor of The Tribuna.
CHICAGO, June 24.—The Bohemian citizens and taxpayers of Chicago had a meeting at the 23d of June. There was an article published in the Illinois Staats-Zeitung calling all us Bohemans blood-thirsty beasts, and saying that it was only Bohemians that started the row in 1877. and that new they were starting again. We, citizens and taxpayers of this town, have been living here, and know that the trouble in 1877 was only Chicago roughs and loafers, with clubs and stones in their hands, entering shops and making the poor workingman stop, and call ing it a strike. The police force was not strong enough to stop the loafers in their action. Next day there were a few Bohemians mixed in the crowd, but that does not take in all the Bo hemians. We, and thousands of other citizens, stopped at home.

In regard to the row at the Silver Leaf Grove, how can a newspaper like the Staate-Ze tung call all us Bonemian citizens blood-thirsty beasts? Can about 30,000 Bonemians be responsible for

Can about 30,000 Sonemians of responsible for about a dozen or more men that get in a row with loafers?

Us Bonemian citizens of this town have been abused several times by the Staats-Zeitung without reason, and it is time that it was stopped. There are as good and respectable Bohemian citizens in this town as there are Americans and Germans.

Germans.

We sign in the name of the Bohemian citize and taxpayers of this town,
GEORGE CVACHOUCEK,
LOUIS PREGLER.
Committee.

nemians, many of them among the most re-pected citizens of Chicago, responsible for what may have occurred at Silver Leaf Grove, or to denounce them all on account of the misdeeds

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MAYWOOD, June 24—7 a. m.—1 baye just had my attention called to an item in your paper of this date, headed "They Did Not Start," which is not only a misrepresentation of facts, but does gross injustice to myself and friend. True, other young man, in charge of his establishment during his absence last week. True, that I refused to turn over to said young man what portion of Mr. Koopman's cash passed into my hands; giving

as a reason therefor my individual responsibility to Mr. Koopman for what business I transacted in his behalf, inasmuch as he had left the key with me, and expressly desired that I should see the house locked up and opened. The gross amout of this was \$16.75, an itemized statement of which I handed to Mr. K. upon his return. Yesterday we were unable to get off just at 3 Yesterday we were unable to get off just at 3 o'clock, because of being delayed in some letters promised us to parties en route. I went to the office of Koopman at 2:15, and heard of his anxiety lest. I should fail to see him or he me. Awalting his return, the matter was discussed and settled. As to Mr. Brigham having the money, or my even hinting anything of the kind, it is utterly faise. No such thing was ever said to him, or any grounds given for such an inference. I am surprised that Mr. K. should have so vitified me, and allowed to go in print what he knew would be of incalculable injury to me, and this, too, when my absence rendered defense impossible. The Palmer House part of your statement is absurd, and affords a striking example of how Koopman allowed his temper to get away with his tongue. All this ado is utterly groundless, and is a wanton, ungenerous attack upon me. We did leave at 4:25 last evening, and reached this place at 7 t. m.

Trusting you will be as assiduous in publishing my vindication as you were making the attack, I am yours, etc.. W. J. Lewis.

The Bryant Block Once More.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, June 24.—The letter in vesterday's TRIBUNE concerning the above block, in answer to "Decency," signed by the very rare name of "Thompson," requires just a word or two

in answer, and no more.

There are several very respectable business offices on the first floor of that block. Above these there is a prostitutes' den, and in every particular what "Decency" described it. During the past year there has been, perhaps, not as much as one day that prostitution has not been solicited from the widows of that den. Times without number women and men ex-hibit themselves stark-naked, with blinds and windows of their rooms open, and in plain view of the people. These exhibitions have taken place within one week past, but of course the of the people. These exhibitions have taken place within one week past, but of course the performers are the honest women "who work all day and return at dusk," and are only looking out for a "breath of fresh air." God knows they need fresh air. "Sweet, innocent" Thompson! The peop beings have no "natural protectors"! Well, perhaps not; but most of these "honest" women have often as many as half a dozen male visitors per day, and if they are not protectorathey are at least very affectionate, as far, as can be judged from across the street, which affords a very good view, especially as these "gentlemen and ladies" care very little who sees them in their frolies, though, of course, the guileless "employe" of the janitor sleeps in blessed innocence of all these little diversions. As the files of the dailies will show during the past year there have been several parties fleeced of large sums in that virtuous block, and not a few arrests made.

The man who rented a year ago the rooms in question was still renting those rooms a month ago, and I doubt not he is still doing so to-day, but whoever it is doesn't know the character of his patrons. On, no! It is very probable that a decent woman would room any length of time in a notorious hole like this! Chicago is not as hard up for room as that. Immaculate "Thompson," please search into the history of your abode, and, if your reputation is of any earthly use to you, you will flee from hence, remunerative as your responsible position may be!

Every word of "Decency's" letter was true. He will not pass the lie back to the "very honorable" Mr. Thompson, for anybody interested can take one look either at the inside or utside of that flithy nest and judge for himself who is lying.

Until somebody of more consequence than the assistant janitor cares to brace up the respectability of that ranch, I shall still continue under the "nom de plume," and ask for the last time that the officers "puil "this den, which needs so badly some "tresh air" and virtuous Thompsons.

Searcity of

As an indication that there is not the tack of employment in Maine which the Greenbackers couplain of it is said that recently 250 men were advertised for in that State to work on a rai-rosa, and that in ten days only twenty-five re-

Scarcity of Idle Labor in Mains

Food greatly benefits when given properly at the right periods; but to overfeed the buby is to sacken it, and induce a degree of suffering. Dr. But's Baby Syrup is the bust remedy for the discomford arising from overfeeding the baby. Price, 25 cents.

Chicago Discounts Lessening-Changes in Stocks.

The Produce Markets Steadier-Whe Stronger, with More Doing for June.

Other Markets Tame and Easy...Stoo

of Grain in Store. FINANCIAL.

Government bonds were steady at the quo tions of the day before. The 4s were 102% bid in Chicago, and 102% bid in New You Business was not active, and, as on Monday, to principal effect of the rise in bonds was quicken the sales of refunding certificates. B he supply of these is about exhausted. T price now bid is 102%. The 6s of 1881 we 107% bid, in Chicago, the 5s, 108%, the 4% 05%, and the currency 6s, 124.

Transactions in foreign exchange were light In Chicago sterling grain-bills were 484% i sixty-day bills, and 486% for sight; and Fren sixty-day bills, and 48614 for sight; and Frence were 5214 for sixty-day bills, and 51824 for sight. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 48614 and 48834 (248834). In New York the actual rates were 48614 (248834). The posted rate for sterling were 48714 (248934). French bankers bills were 515@51734.

Consols opened and closed at 97 1-16.

Chicago bank clearings were \$3,400,000, indicating only a moderate business. The tendency of discounts is naturally at this time downward Rates remain at 4(25 and 6(27 per cent on call and 7(28 and 9(2010 per cent on time. The cur

and 7@8 and 9@10 per cent on time. The cr rency movement is toward the interior, b

Local securities were dull. City scrip is sel ing at 99%, and sales of Traders' Insuran

tock were made at 110 Western Union led a downward moveme n stocks that made the whole market look weak. There was a recovery, and at the close prices were 1/2011/4 per cent above the lowest prices of the day. Western Union opened at 221/4. advanced 3/4, to 921/4, and then fell rapidly to 91. After this there was an improvement, to 91. After this there was an improvement, which took the price back to where it started, 92%. Michigan Central opened and closed, with small intervening fluctuations, at 76%. Lake Shore was culi, and moved between the close limits of 75% and 75%, closing at 75%. Northwestern common, although it is said to have been taken up by a new pool, was weaker, and went down 16, to 66%. The preferred lost 16, to 98. The earnings of the third week of June are now announced to show an increase of \$120.000. There is a good deal of rease of \$120,000. There is a good deal of similarity between the rise of Michigan Central in January and the work now being done in in January and the work now being done in Northwest. Crop reports from the St. Paul's country continue to be favorable, and its business is increasing, but the stock was weaker. The common lost 14, to 5414, and the preferred opening and closing at 93. Union Pacific dropped 114, to 75, but the close, 7514, showed a loss for the day of 1. Erie does not yet exhibit the influence of Mr. Keene's presence in the Board. The opening was at 2734, and there was Soard. The opening was at 27%, and there was gain of %, to 27%. The preferred was unhanged, at 51%. The coal stocks exhibited e weakness, but afterwards moved up again. Delaware & Hudson went down from 45% to 45%, but sold finally at 46%. Lackswanna made a gain of %, to 57. Jersey Central lost %, to 52. Minneapolis & St. Paul cappeared with a quotation advanced to Atlantic & Pacific followed Western Union in its loss, but not in the recovery, losing 36, to 351/2. Louisville & Nashville made its pearance again in the sixties, opening at 61, ling up to 62, and closing at 61%. The other

Erie second 6s, gold, opened at 75%, advanced to 75%, and sold finally at 75%.

Northwest gold bonds were 115, St. Paul sinking funds 109, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 79, and Alton gold 6s 107.

the preferred %, to 40%; Kansas & Texas %, to 14; St. Joe %, to 20%; and the preferred %, to

were Kansas City & Northern 14, to 1414;

Railroad bonds, in New York last week, were Rallroad bonds, in New York last week, were active, and, as a rule, prices advanced. The chief interest centred in the Erie, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, and Missouri, Kansas & Texas issues; Erie consolidated seconds fell off to 71%, and do funded 5s to 71%, but subsequently each advanced about 3 per cent; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts fell off from 55 to 52%, and later rose to 59%; Missouri, Kansas & Texas consolidated assented fell off to 65%, and do seconds to 26, but the former afterwards advanced nearly 4 per cent. ner afterwards advanced nearly 4 per cent, and the latter 3 per cent, closing, however, at a slight reaction; the New Jersey Central issues opened strong, but later declined, the greatest depression having been in Lehigh & Wilkes-barre consolidated assented, which fell off from 68 to 651/4; Denver & Rio Grande firsts declined to 91, and rose to 93; Canada Southern firsts were strong, and advanced under an active de-

mand from 84 to 86%c.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe earnings are reported as follows: Second week in June, 1879 (six days).... \$86,500 Second week in June, 1878 (seven days)... 67,038

Decrease\$13,016 The fears that an advance in the call rates for money might draw into the market stocks held on margins are not shared by the New York Hera'd. It says that, inasmuch as speculators in brokers' offices are now paying from 5 to 7 per cent to have their stocks carried, it is not readily seen how they are to be injuriously affected by a rise in rates which, under the worst of circumstances, is not likely to reach the foregoing figures. For many months past commission houses have been chharging their customers at the rate of 6 and 7 per cent upon stocks carried on margins, and have at the same time and on the same securities been able to recoup themselves for advances made at 3 to 4 per cent. There has consequently been a clear profit to commission brokers, in this one item of interest, of something like 3 per cent per annum. In the Boston market last week Atchison & Topeka was a special feature; at first running a sharp reaction set in, carrying the prices to 112%, but again falling back to 111%, and closing at that asked, 111% bid. These large fluctuations are undoubtedly due to the varying phases of the fight with the Rio Grande, the merits of which being difficult to determine at this distance, both sides making an apparently good case, which is not unusual in all disputes.

Atchison & Nebraska has declined from 30% to
80. Burlington & Missouri has declined from
127 to 118 asked and 116% bid, "rights off," a loss of about 2 per cent, the rights being worth \$8.12½ per share. Kansas City & Lawrence advanced from 27½ to 30. Kansas City & Fort Scott preferred, 35 to 35½. Common, no sales.

18, after a remarkable j The following gives t			
leading stocks:			
Stocks. Opening.	Bighest.	Louress.	Closing.
Michigan Central. 76%	76%	76%	7614
Lake Shore 75%	75%	75%	75%
C. & N. Western 66%	66%	6634	6634
Do preferred 961/4	961/4	95%	96
M. & St. Paul 54%	****		5414
Do preferred 93	93%	93	93
C., R. I. & P 13914			1:19%
Union Pacific 76%	76%	75	7514
Erie 27%	***	****	27%
Erie preferred 51%		****	51%
Wabash Railway 36%	****	****	3614
Ohio & Miss, 14%	***		14%
H. & St. Jo 20%	****	****	20%
Do preferred 41%	41%	41%	4114
Del. & Hudson 4514	4614	45%	46%
D. Lack & West. 58%	57%	5614	57
N. J. Central 52%	52%	51%	52
Canada Southern. 5714	****		5734
Mo., Kas. & Tex. 13%	****		14
Kansas City & N. 14%		****	14%
Do preferred 39%	****	****	40%
W. Union Tel 9214	92%	91	9214

1	Kansas Pacife 57% Atlantic & Pacife 36 St. L. & San Fran. preferred 11% Minn. & St. Paul. 31% GOVERNMENT BOND		56 35)
	St. L.& San Fran. preferred		10
	GOVERNMENT BOND	8.	319 14
			Asked
	U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int	103%	103
	U. S. new 41/28, ex int	105%	106
	U. S. cs of '81	124	
	Refunding certificates	102%	
	FOREIGN EXCHANGE		01-1
	Sterling Size Belgium France Switzeriand Germany	48734	489
	Belgium	517%	513
	France	517%	515
i	Germany	95%	95
	Mariana	***	
	Norway		27
d	Sweden	****	27 27
	Austria Norway Sweden Denmark COMMERCIAL BILLS Sixts	distant.	-11127
	Sterling Sixts France LOCAL SECURITIES.	days.	Sink
1	Sterling	52114	518
1	LOCAL SECURITIES.	22	de d
	A CHARLES SALES SALES	Bld.	Asked
	Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892	113%	*114
1	Chicago Water losn 78	*114	*115
4	Chicago Municipal 6s	107%	*108
	Chicago Lincoln Park 7s	105%	*106
ļ	Chicago West Park 7s	102%	*1045
ì	Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip) .	9814	90
ļ	Cook County 78	101%	*113
ì	Cook County 5s	101%	*1023
1	City Railway (South Side)	175	****
-	Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892 Chicago Municipal 7s, 1898 Chicago Municipal 7s, 1898 Chicago Municipal 6s Chicago Municipal 6s Chicago Lincoln Park 7s Chicago Lincoln Park 7s Chicago West Park 7s Chicago West Park 7s Chicago Treasury Watrants (scrip) Cook County 7s Cook County 6s. City Railway (South Side) City Railway (South Side) City Railway (West Side) City Railway (West Side) City Railway (North Side) Chamber of Commerce	106	*1069
1	City Railway (North Side)	1064	*107
i	Chamber of Commerce	61	623
	*And interest.		
	COIN QUOTATIONS.		
	Polleming and Chicago quotation	ns for c	oins:
*	Fordes	1	974 85
1	Mexican (full weight)		4, 80
*	Napoleons		4.80 3.80 4.70
-	Twenty marks		1.70
			39 85
1	russian thalers	381/4	65
1	Cronors (Swedish)	25	254
1	fexican and S. American doubloons panish doubloons		15.50 15.60
ř			

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BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Governments strong. Railroad bonds were firm. Eric seconds were the feature of the market. No sales of Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central issues.

Stocks were dull. Fluctuations, except in few instances, were unimportant. Western Union declined from 921/4 to 91, rose to 925/8, and reacted to 93%. Louisville & Nashville advanced 2, to 62, and, after, reacted to 60%, re covered to 61%. American District Telegrap rose from 64 to 66. Union Pacific fell off from rose from 64 to 68. Union Pacific fell off from 76¼ to 74½. Other changes were insignificant, and the market closed steady. Transactions were 98,000 shares: 5,000 Eric, 3,000 Lake Shore, 6,400 Northwest common, 7,500 preferred, 7,500 St. Paul common, 1,000 preferred, 9,000 Lackawanna, 7,000 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Michigan Central, 3,000 St. Joe, 2,400 Ohio, 13,000 Western Union, 4,300 Louisville & Nashville, 1,300 Iron Mountain, 1,300 Kanaas & Texas, and 3,300 Chesapeake & Ohio.

Money market easy at 34,604; closing at 21/2

Money market easy at 21/@4; closing at 21/ @31/4. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5. Sterling, sixty days, weak, 487; sight, 489. Produce exports for the week, 6,800,000.

0	GOVERNMENTS.
2	Coupons of 1881, 107% New 4 per cent 102%
	100 100
2.	New 41/28106
4	STOCKS.
6	W. U. Tel., 92% St. Paul, ptd 92%
4	
4	
4	
۷.	
1	
4	American Express. 46% Del., L. & Western. 56%
2	U. S. Express 47% A. & P. Telegraph. 35% N. Y. Central
4	Erie 274 H. & St. Joe 20%
•	
죔	Dariem.
99	MICO, CEDITAL, OF C. 764 II. A Vasheille 014
1	U. P 741/ Kanasa & Wasse 401/
暖	Lake Shore 7516 St T & See The - 517
퍨	Lithon Central N74 St I. & C D -es 10
36	Clev. & Pittaburg., 197 St L. & Q P latered Or
B	Northwestern 06% St. L. K.C. & N'h'n 14
	Northwestern, pfd. 96 St L K C AN and 400

STATE BONDS. SAN PRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Following losing quotations at the Stock Board; closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha 20% Northern Belle 74% Ophir 8
Belcher 64% Overman 1
Best & Belcher 18% Raymond & Ely 1
Bullion 84% Savage 1
California 54% Sierra Nevada 4
Chollar & Potosi 84% Union Consolidated 4
Crown Point 54% Bodie 2
Eureka Con 17
Exchequer 8 Imperial 6
Gould & Curry 13
Gould & Curry 13
Grand Prize 4
H. & N. 171% Independence 1
Julia Consolidated 44% Consolidated Pacific Justice 35% Levisthan 1
Mexican 271%

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, June 24.—Sight exchange on LONDON, June 24.—Consols, for money, 97 1-16; account. 97 3-16.

American securities—Reading, 2014; Erie, 28%; preferred, 5314.

United States Bonds—New 5s, 105%; 434s,

108¼; 4s, 104¼. Paris, June 24.—Rentes, 116f 82¼c. REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for

record Tuesday, June 24:

1,500

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for June delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days: Mess pork.\$ 1,05 35% 51% 53% 70 3,65@3.95 2,00@5.15

The following were the receipts and ship ments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-tour hours ending at ? o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the correspe

	RECE	IPTS.	SHIPMENTS.		
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	
Flour, bris	14,471	9,727	7,677	8,052	
Wheat, bu	207,945	88,945	57, 140	24, 833	
Corn, bu	193,007	290, 287	396, 587	178, 171	
Oats, bu	69, 220	56, 781	57, 959	44, 153	
Rye, bu	6,350		3,774	857	
Barley, bu	2,000	4,040	5, 168	8, 192	
Grass seed, lbs	26, 325	32,960	60,488	33,038	
F. seed, lbs	5,840	22,000		892	
B. corn. lbs			38,050	17, 790	
C. meats, lbs	548, 570	627, 335	3, 416, 431		
Beef, tcs			2	*** *****	
Beef, bris	, 75		.824	110	
Pork, bris	175		292	745	
Lard, lbs	130,800	42,760	900, 595	1,812,514	
fallow, lbs	35, 230	31, 440		34, 285	
Butter, lbs	183, 158		440,940	272, 374	
live hogs, No.	23, 304		4,824	6,975	
Cattle, No	4, 178		1,807	6,1	
Sheep, No	518		238		
Hides, lbs	253, 736	73, 405	121,980	187, 577	
Highwines, bri	200,100	100	****	63	
Wood, ibs	468, 685	372.866	445, 311	318, 273	
Potatoes, bu.	2,700	3,210	22	40	
Coal, tons	5,932	. 7.973	2,335	870	
Hav. tons	103	150	30	26	
Lumber, m ft.	7,259	5,737	2,724	2,249	
Shingles, m	1,965		245	160	
Salt. bris	5, 337	80	4,388		
	0,007	OU	2,000	2,668	
Poultry, coops.	963	1,010		4444	
Thomas bys			59	68	
Cheese, bxs	2,642	3,008	2,219	5,862	
apples, bris.			56	*** *****	
Beans, bu	1,389	185	588	36	

Witadrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 2,550 bu wheat, 2,731 bu corn.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 1 win-ter wheat, 4 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars No. 3 do, 1 cars rejected, 3 cars mixed, 24 cars No. 2 hard, 88 cars and 88,000 bu No. 2 spring, 77 cars No. 3 do, 19 cars rejected, 9 cars no grade (230 wheat); 99 cars and 10,800 bu high mixed corn, 2 cars new do, 1 car new mixed, 163 cars and 5,900 bu No. 2 corn, 13 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (279 corn); 26 cars No. 2 white oats, 16 cars No. 2 mixed, 7 cars rejected (49 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 2 cars No. 3 bariey, 1 car extra do. Total (506 cars), 345,000 bu. Inspected out: 81,147 bu wheat, 250,586 bu corn, 8,645 bu

oats, 1,739 bu barley.
"Nobody is short" of wheat for June, but they keep buying it. One man in Canada buys 10,000 which he sold at 93c; another in Detroit fills in a five; a man in Aurora takes in a reef. and so it goes. As the month rolls on the length of the short interest developes itself more and more. The pressure to fill was so great yesternay that the price advanced another 1c, the standing quotation of the day being \$1.05. As this is only 3c below the buyers' price in New York, it is no wonder that so little has been moved out. A man can hardly be expected to ship his property East and sell it on the seaboard for 3c more than he can obtain for it here. In spite of this anomaly, the wheat is going out, however, several vessels being chartered yesterday to take out cargoes of wheat. It is rumored that arrangements have been made to bring hither ome cleaned wheat from Milwaukee, and carry it back in case it fails to pass inspection here as No. 2. Indeed, some people are wicked enough to hint that, as the same parties own all the straight No. 2 in both cities, there is no plausible motive for sending from Mitwaukee any of the No. 2 now in store there. Others there are, however, who think that the plan is to work the biggest corner in Milwaukee, because there are no rules in that city to prevent prices from being run up to any point which the shorts may being run up to any point which the shorts may be supposed to be able to stand. Neither of these classes are necessarily right. There is only one thing that seems certain about the deal. The big accumulations of wheat will be moved out at a material discount from present

prices. Who will bear the loss? Corn seems to be in a bad way also, though not to so great an extent as wheat. A prominent shipper stated vesterday that even on a 10c rate to the seaboard there would be a loss of 3c per bu to ship to Liverpool. The market there seems to have been depressed recently by some arrivals out of condition. There is practically no new business being done now in corn to Europe. What is going forward is moving on contracts, and the purchases now made for that purpose are to fill-sales which were effected on

better terms than those now ruling. easier yesterday, with the exception of wheat and July oats. Provisions varied little from the and July oats. Provisions varied little from the reduced quotations of the previous day, but were dull, buyers holding off in fear of a big supply of stuff, while holders were not disposed to modify quotations much further, though hogs were again 5c lower. Wheat was stronger, a greater desire to fill June shorts caused an advance of le for this month, and other futures worked apward in sympathy; some operators thought the market was helped by reports of a firmer feeling in Liverpool. Corn was easier, though receipts showed a decrease in volume, with rather large shipments. Oats were weak,

except for July, that part of the deal being supposed to be cornered. Rye was steady, and

Lake freights were more active, with no change in rates; the basic figures being 1½ con corn to Buffalo, and 2c on wheat to do. Eric Canal rates were quoted firmer, at 3½@4c, and through by lake and canal to New York at 6@ through by lake and canal to New York at 6(2) 6%c. Rall freights were steady at 20c per 100 lbs of grain to New York, but little doing at those figures. Most of the stuff now going out by rail is being moved on contracts made at the lower rates which obtained previous to this week, and there is probably enough room taken at those figures to occupy the carrying facilities of the railroads during the remainder of this month. Through rates on meats to Liverpool month. Through rates on meats to Liverpool were quoted at 45c per 100 lbs to Liverpool and 58%c to Antwerp.

Jobbers of dry goods had nothing new to

report. Staple and seasonable fabrics continue to meet with a better demand than in past seasons at a corresponding period, and the market maintains the buoyant tone heretofore charac-terizing it. There was continued activity among jobbers of groceries, and prices were firm throughout the list. Sugars were held %c higher. No other price changes were noted. Dried fruits remained quiet, with prices ranging about as before. There was no abatement in the demand for fish, and but little improvement in the supply. Of some kind,-notably whitefish and mackerel, -stocks are inadequate, and jobbers are behind with their orders. No. 1 whitefish was advanced to \$4.30@4.50 per 1/2 brl. The butter market was not specially active, the large receipts and the hot weather having a

No. I amoet	0 051	0 051	
No. 2 amber	2,051	2,051	1 440
No. 3 winter	203	1,629	3,442
Rejected winter.	630	660	397
No. 1 spring	3,732	6,402	14,533
No. 2 spring	3,560,777	3, 369, 073	148, 87
No. 3 spring	480, 795	471,014	13, 400
Rejected	65, 648	93, 527	5, 928
No. 1 hard spr'g.	*******		55, 092
No. 2 hard spr'g.	192,840	142, 188	163,069
Mixed	8,060	8,864	
Total	4 998 487	4 110 195	404, 734
Corn-	2,0.0, 201	2,110,110	202, 702
No. 1	********		21,665
No. 2	1, 653, 713	1,799,599	134, 059
Rejected	83,579	39, 111	168, 567
No grade			1,984
High mixed	459, 483	936, 372	305, 019
Yellow	970	9,882	8,648
New mixed	14,508	17,796	26, 610
New high mixed.	4,544	4,042	16,547
New High mixen.	1,011	1,012	TOLOTI
Total	2,216,795	2, 806, 802	683, 099
Oats- No. 2	302, 300	334,770	27, 368
Rejected	15,943	18,878	837
	720	720	601
No grade		58,401	39, 212
No. 2 white	17,716	30, 401	39, 212
Total	336, 688	412,769	67,417
Rue-	1 1000 60	A TORNAL TOR	
No. 1	245	430	7,555
No. 2	76, 208	68,085	9,586
Rejected	2, 439	2,450	1,509

Barley— 17,006
No. 2 17,006
No. 3 10,869
Extra No. 3 49,070
Feed 1,682 32,776 11,932 52,237 2,069 Total...... 78,627 152,819 270,902 Total of all grades in store, 7,039,469 bu. These figures show an increase during last week of 218,842 bu wheat, 7,937 bu rye, and a decrease of 590,007 bu corn, 76,081 bu oats, and 20,387 bu

70,965

18,650

Total 78, 892

barley. Total decrease, 460,206 bu. Since Jan. 1 the receipts in Chicago include 1,533,852 bris flour, 10,623,085 bu wheat, 23,781,-445 bu corn, 7,518,656 bu oats, 572,128 bu rre, and 946,013 bu barley.

The following were the	stocks of	wheat in
Milwankee:		
	1879.	1878.
No. 1 spring hard	5,054	11,821
No. 1 spring regular	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	26, 628
No. 2 spring regular	1, 232, 126	148, 548
No. 3 spring regular	70,708	19,483
No. 4 spring regular	44, 236	10 to
Rejected	16, 465	2,879
Special bin	12,153	47, 295
Winter	270	
Total	. 381, 012	256, 656
Also, 30, 880 bn corp. 45, 8		. 109, 357

ariey, and 10,721 bu rve. MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and ship ments of wheat at points named yesterday: | Received. | Received. | Received. | Chicago | 207, 945 | Milwaukee | 69, 380 | New York | 107, 000 | Baltimore | 50, 500 | Philadelphia | 54, 000 | Shipped. 57,140 40,320 211,000 54,000 15,424

..488, 825 378, 981 IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. June 24.—Receipts—Flour, 17,871 bris; wheat 106,600 bu; corn, 200,417 bu; oats, 81,175 bu; corn-meal, 200 pkgs; malt, 2,575 bu; pork, 11 brls; beef, 1,778 tcs; cut meats, 3,902 pkgs; lard, 2,410 tes: whisky, 310 brls. Exports - For twenty-four hours - Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 211,000 bu; corn, 108,000 bu.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS-Were quiet and tame, with little change in prices, though the decline of Mon-day was not sufficient to attract many buyers. The trading was chiefly in changes from one month to another. Hogs were in full supply here, and 5c lower, while the advices from other points did not indicate any material change. The shipments of lard and meats are large, most of it going out on contracts made at lower freight rates than are

now current.

MESS PURK—Declined 21/2c per brl, and close the same as on Moncay. Sales were reported of 9,750 bris seller July at \$9.80@9.82%; 11,000 10, 750 bris sener July at \$3.00(9).82%; 11,000 bris seller August at \$9.90(20.95; and 1,500 bris seller September at \$10.02%. To al. 22, 250 bris. The market closed steady at \$9.80(20.85 for all or seller June, \$9.80(20.82% for July, \$9.92% (20.9.95 for August, and \$10.02% for September. Old pork was entirely nominal at \$9.00(20.25; prime mess at \$9.00(20.50, and extra prime at \$8.00(20.50).

white, 4% good for good failed, and quiet at \$9.00\; 25 for mess, \$10.00\; 0.125 for extra mess, and \$16.50\; 17.00 for bams.

Tallow—Was quiet at 5% @6c for city and 5% 0.5% of or country, with sale of 100 bris city at 5% c.

BRRADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was moderately active, with little change in the average of prices. Springs were firmly held at full previous quotations; white winters were easy, the near approach of a supply of new tending to depress. Sales were reported of 400 bris winters, partly at \$4.75; 2.800 bkgs double extras, partly at \$4.00@4.35; 200 bris extras at \$3.75; and 100 bris supers at \$2.45 and \$3.50. Total, about 2,700 bris. The following was the nominal range of prices:

Choice winters \$5.50 @6.25
Good to choice winters \$5.50 @6.25
Fair to good winters \$4.50 @4.75
Choice Minnesotas \$4.50 @5.25
Fair to good Minnesotas \$4.50 @4.55
Low springs \$3.75 @4.50
Low springs \$2.50 @3.00
Dunble extras, in sacks \$3.85 @4.50
Export extras, in sacks \$3.85 @4.50
Export extras, in sacks \$3.50@8.75 per ton on BREADSTUFFS.

er. Sales were 80 tons at \$8.50@8.75 per ton on track, and the same free on board cars. CORN-MEAL-Coarse was nominal at \$13.50 per ton on track.

MIDDLINGS-Sale was made of 60 tons at \$9.50@ SHORTS-Sale was made of 10 tons at \$9.25.

whitefails was advanced to \$4.00,44.0 per ½ fur!
The butter market was not specially active, the larce receipts and the hot wanther have a continued to the service of the

unprovided for. The new crop futures were offered rather more freely. July opened at 32½c, sold at 32½c, and closed at 23½c. August sold at 30½c, to 29½c, and closed at 29½c. September opened at 29½c, and closed at 29½c. September opened at 29½c, and closed at 29c. and the year was nominal at 28½c/25½c. A few cars of No. 2 sold at 31½c/31½c, and the inside was rather freely bid, with few sellers present. Cash sales were reported of 5,400 bu No. 2 at 31½/31½c, 2,400 bu by sample at 30½/33c, and 3,000 bu white at 33½c/33½c, ald free on board. Total, 25,200 bu.

RYE—Was in fair request and steady, excepting August, which weakened ½c under larger offerings. No. 2 sold at 53½c; July was steady at 54c bid, and August was offered at 54½c, with 54c bid. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 55½c; 400 bu rejected at 47c; 2,400 bu by sample at 52/658c on track. Total, 4,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was inactive and nominal. No. 2 was quoted at 70c, extra 3 at 53/655c, and No. 3 at 46/648c. The stock was reduced last week, and the bulk of what is left is supposed to be owned by consumers. Sales included 300 bu No. 3 at 46c.

MORNING CALL

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 7,750 brls at \$9.80 for July and \$9.92\%@9.95 for August. Lard—4.500 tes at \$6.12\% for July and \$6.22\% for August. Short ribs—550,000 lbs at \$4.67\%@4.70 for July and \$4.80\%.62\% for August. Wheat—290,000 bu at \$1.05 cash, \$1.04\% for June, 96\%@97\% for July and \$7\% for August. 88\%@88\% for September, and \$7\% for August, 88\%@88\% for September, and \$7\% for August, and 10,000 bu No. 3 at 79\% for July. Corn—455,000 bu at 33\% of September. Oats—70.000 bu at 30\%30\% for September. Oats—70.000 bu at 30\%30\% for August and 29\% for September.

LATER.

I.ATER.

In the afternoon wheat was quoted at \$1.05 for June, and it was rumored that July weakened to 97% 9714c. Oats were quoted a shade easier at 32% c for July.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN—Dealers report a fair inquiry, the demand being stimulated perhaps by the prosect of a further advance in prices. The stock her Fine green carpet brush, \$\mathbb{P}\$ lb.

Green hur!

Red-tipped hur!

Fine green, with hur! to work it.

Red-tipped do.

Inferior

Crooked

BUTTER-The hot weather and the large receip BUTTER—The not weather and the large-receipts, taken in conjunction with continued depression at the East, made holders uneasy, and for anything faulty there was a disposition to accept the best bids obtainable and "unload." Fine table-butter continues to be held with a fair show of firmness, though just now the supply is in excess of the de-mand. A fair aggregate of sales was effected at the annexed range of prices: Creamery
Good to choice dairy
Medium.
Inferior to common

Good to choice dairy

Medium.

9610
Inferior to common

BAGGING—Grain bags continue to show an unmistakable upward tendency, and burlaps, gunnies, and other lines also remain firm, with the chances rather in favor of an advance.

Trade was reported fair at the prices given below:

Stark ... 234 Burlaus 4 bu ... 11@13
Brighton A... 23 Do. 5 bu ... 12@14
Otter Creek. 204 Gunnies, singis. 14@15
Lewiston ... 214 Do. double. 23@25
American ... 294 Wool sacks ... 35@40

CHEESE—Prices ranged about the same as for two or three days previous, but there were so few sales at over 6½ c that we drop our outside quotation to that figure. The demand continues mostly on Southern and local account, exporters and Rastern buyers remsining idle:

Full cream ... 64@6%
Part skim ... 44/466
Full skim ... 3. 33/4
Low grades ... 14/62

COAL—Trade remains dull, with prices quoted as before, Anthracite sells at 34.25@4.50; Erie at 34.75; and Illinois at \$3.00@3.25.

EGGS—Were salable at 10@10%c per doz.
Loose packages were easier, and sellers wanted to close them out, as the weather was bot.

FISH—Lake fish continue in scanty supply, and consequently the market remains strong. The price of No. 1 whitefash was yesterday advanced to \$4.30@4.50, and it looks as though still higher rates would be established. Mackerel also are coming forward very sparingly. Trade would be satisfactory were stocks more nearly equal to the demand. We quote:

No. 1 whitefash, \$2.40 or \$2.25@2.50
Trout, ½-brl. \$2.25@2.50
Trout, ½-brl. \$2.25@2.50
Trout, ½-brl. \$2.25@2.50
Trout, ½-brl. \$2.50@3.75
No. 2 bay, ¼-brl. \$2.50@4.50
Fat family, new, ¼-brl. \$2.00@3.25
No. 1 bay, ½-brl. \$2.00@3.25
No. 2 bay, 4-brl. \$2.00@3.25
No. 1 bay, ½-brl. \$2.00@3.25
No. 1 bay, ½-brl. \$2.00@3.25
No. 1 bay, ½-brl. \$2.00@3.25
No. 2 bay, 4-brl. \$2.00@3.25
No. 2

Apples, Alden.
Apples, evaporated
Apples, New York and Michigan
Apples, Southern.
Apples, Ohio
Peaches, unpared, halves.
Peaches, unpared, quarters.
Raspberries
Blackberries.
Pitted cherries.
Filberts.

NUTS. DOMESTIC. Blackberries. 22 @ 24

Pitted cherries. NUTS. 9 @ 10

Almonds, Terragons. 19 @ 20

Naples walnuts. 12½ @ 13¼

Brazils. 5 @ 8

Texas pecans. 8 @ 8½

Wilmington peanuts, new 6 @ 6½

Wilmington peanuts, new 5 @ 5½

Virginia peanuts. 6 & 6½

Strawberries FRUITS—Strawberries were duli and weak, the receipts being heavy. Fancy berries were quoted at \$1.25@1.50. Other berries were in better supply. Cherries were lower under larger receipts:

Strawberries, P case of 16 qts. \$ 60@ 1.00

Raspberries, red, % case of 24 pts. 1.50@ 2.00

Raspberries, black, % case of 16 pts. 1.50@ 1.75

Apples. % box. 25@ 60

Cherries, % box. 1.50@ 1.25

Tomatoes, % box. 4.08

Oranges, % box. 4.08

GROCERIES—Sugars continue in large demand. and prices were yesterday moved up %c. Coffees remain quiet, as is always the case at this stage of remain quiet, as is always the case at this stage of

ank cod. 12 100 bs...

Carolina..... Mendaling, Java..... Mocha
Costa Rica
Costa Rica
Choice to fancy Rio
Good to prime
Common to fair
Roasting
SUGARS. Patent cut loaf

6%@ 7 12% 40 @45 15% 11 @12% Calf. W D. b..... 640 64 b..... 740 74 2 b..... 30 632 2 b..... 30 632

Pig lead. \$ b.

Bar lead.

Lead pipe.

Copper bottoms. \$ b.

Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 18-oz Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 18-oz Planished, cut to size.

Sheet zinc \$ b.

Less than cask.

Sneet-iron. Nos. 16 to 24.

Common bar iron rates.

Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13.

American plannished iron, "A"

American planished iron, "B"

Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28.

1 Wire, Nos. 0 to 5.

Gaivanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28. 12 ©16
Wire, Nos. 0 to 5. 9
Wire, Nos. 10 to 14. 10
Wire, Nos. 10 to 14. 11 612½
Wire, Nos. 15 to 16. 16@20
Discount on wire, 50 and 10 per cent; on gaivan-11 @12% 14 16@20 zedi ron 45 per cent. NAILS—Were in fair demand and steady at \$2.25

 NAILS—Were in fair demand and steady at \$2.20

 rates.
 OILS—There were no changes in oils. Trade was reported fair and improving. Quotations remain as before:

 Carbon, 110 degrees test.
 83

 Carbon, 110 degrees test.
 11½

 Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test
 15½

 Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test
 17½

 Elaine, 150 degrees test.
 17½

 Lard, No. 1.
 49

 Lard, No. 2.
 46

 Linseed, boiled.
 50

 Whale, winter bleached.
 50

 Sperm.
 \$1,20

 48 202
27 163
86 275
71 272
31 161
28 268
97 271
56 301
39 183
45 244
53 109
67 235
111 241
64 270
83 213
78 289
245
202 243
229 245
202 243
277
29 100
88 160
31 249
89 170 163
75 190
88 160
31 249
56 269
52 306
51 315
56 269
56 269
56 269
57 172 Linseed, raw 65
Linseed, boiled 70
Whale, winter bleached 50@ 53
Sperm 70
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure 70
Neatsfoot oil, extra. 63
Neatsfoot oil, extra. 63
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1 49
Bank oil 83
Straits 40
Turpentine 30
Miners' oil, extra yellow 52
Mest Virginia, natural, 28 degrees 11

Gasoline, 87 degrees 11

Gasoline, 87 degrees 11

Gasoline, 87 degrees 11

Mest Virginia, natural, 28 degrees 11

Reduced, 28 degrees 11

Bentury 11

Bank oil 52
Miners' oil, extra yellow 52

Reduced, 28 degrees 11

Bentury 11

Bank oil 52

Bentury 12

Gasoline, ecodorized, 63 gravity 12

Gasoline, 87 degrees 11

Bentury 12

Gasoline, 87 degrees 11

Bentury 12

Gasoline, 98

Bentury 12

Bentury 12 SHEEP—Were in fair demand, steady at \$2,50@5,25 per 100 lbc choice grades. Exporters wanted at \$5.00@5,25. Price. No. 4b. \$5.00 | 61 ... 82 5.25 | 50 ... 81 3.20 | 20 ... 100 4.00 | 61 ... 127 3.00 | 20 ... 106

440 5

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 24.—Beer Cartis—Receipta, 386; market firm; no advance; sales, choice, \$7.25; extra, \$6.00@7.00; first quality, \$6.00@6.25; second, \$5.00@5.50; third, \$4.00@

\$6.00@6.25; second, shrowers, and the second state of the second state of the second s EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY. Pa., June 24.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 306 head through and 537 for this market; supply for yard sales good, and fair demand at prices a shade off from last week; quality mixed; not many stockers, but plenty of grassers; best, 55.00%5.124 fair to good. \$4.40@4.75; common, \$3.00@4.00; stockers to P figure, \$3.50. Hous—Receipts to-day, 1,483; Yorkers, \$3.75@4.30; Philadelphian, \$4.00@4.25.

Sheef—Receipts to-day, 8,800; selling alow at

ning along about steady. Plug continues in hight supply, but of fine-cut and smoking there are am-ple stocks. Below are jobbers' prices: quotations:
Washed fleece, medium.
Washed fleece, fine, per lb..
Medium unwashed.
Fine do..
Coarse do...
Tub-washed, choice.
Tub-washed, common to good. LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. Total 8,116 42,841 2,207
Same time last week 8,384 55,231 1,122
Shipments 1,807 4,824 238
Special Cablegrams to the Drovers Journal from
British Live Stock Markets.

Islington, Eng., June 24.—CATLE—Supply on the market, 3,300 head; trade very firm on all descriptions of cattle, and in some instances higher prices have been obtained; a good clearance has QUOTATIONS. Per lb.

18
17@171/46
16@161/46
15@16 c

These prices are for estimated dead weight; the DEBTFORD, Eng., June 24.—CATTLE—The sup-ply on this market was 900 head; trade in this branch was very firm for all descriptions, and in some instances higher prices were obtained here; also a good clearance has been made.

HOG SATES.

SHEEP SALES.

WATERTOWN.

DRY GOOD CATTLE SALES. The week just ended saw a s movement in domestic dry go gate distribution was probably corresponding week in any fo as prices have continued to advince continued good, there is a cut situation of the market duced condition of the supply with which jobbers can reasona advance in cotton brands of bis sheetings and shirtings, pringinghams has taken place durin NEW YORK, NEW YORK, June 24.—Cot fairly on account back orders farm, but new business is light; ings advanced; prints quiet as ward tendency; lawns doing we woolens less active, but stead goods in fair request and highes

BY TELEGR FOREIGN. The following were receive Board of Trade:

83.00@4.75 for common to

Sr. Louis. Mo., June 24.—C. unchanged; in good demand for \$2.2563.25; Indians, \$2.50, 700; shipments, 500.

Hoes—In fair demand; Yorke \$3.6563.80; smooth heavy, cepts, 2, 100; shipments, 3, 400 \$81228—Steady and unchange \$2.7563.75; receipts, 400; shipments, 3, 400; shipments, 3

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Price Current reports cattle renats, 318; weak; native ahip native stockers and feeders, \$2,00@3,00.

Hous-Receipts, 2,839; ships settled; good to choice, \$3.55 fair, \$3,40@3,50.

comparisons is given below:

Week, Week, 1879, 1878, 1879, 1878, 1879, 1878, 1879, 1878, 1879,

nearer the truth. Other estima production in the river district a 150,000,000 ft.

The cargo market was rather About 20 cargoes were ofigred a hands early. No changes in pr Common stuff constituted the b and the market is said to be pre these grades. The yard market ary stuff affoat is salable at for offerings of piece stuff yesterda lowing are quotations of cargoe Choice strips and boards.

Mill-run inch, green.

Medium inch, green.

Medium inch, green.

Inde 160, 000 ft Mar

The yard market continues ers say their sales are much la

Prices are irregular, and green ably filled for less than the quo

C stock boards, 10@12 in.
D or common stock boards.
Fencing, No. 1...
Fencing, No. 2...
Green, iach, common.
Common boards.
Cull boards.
Dimension stuff.
Dimension stuff.
Joists and scantling, green.
Culls, 2 in.
Pickets, rough and select...

ST. LOUIS.

LUMBER

Board of Trade: LIVERPOOL, June 24—11:30 (2108 3d. Wheat—Winter, 8a 78 4d@8e 3d; white, 8s 4d@9e 5d. Corn. 4s 1d. Pork. 47s ceipts of w at last three days, ceipts of wat list three days, 106,000 American.

LVERPOOL, June 24-1:30 ; quiet. Corn, 3s 116@4s. Rest LUVERPOOL, June 24-5 p. 18.

Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 24-1 p. State, 11s. Wheat in fair dems winter, 9s; No. 2 spring, 8s 3d california upchanged. Corn duer, at 4s 114d. Cargoes off coa

California unchanged. Corn du er, at 4s 11½d. Cargoes off coa erate demand. Corn dull. Y Pork—Western prime mess, 47s con—Long clear, 26s 9d; sh Cumberlands, 26s 6d. Prime 76s 6d.

Losnos, June 24.—Liverpo Corn rather easier; 3s 11½d. off coast—Wheat quicter. Corn average American mixed, 27s.—Wheat quiet. Corn rather easier.

Average American mixed, 278.

—Wheat quiet. Corn rather excorn has suffered some debreas large supplies from the Unite in England showery.

**Special Dispatch to 78
**Lavenerout, June 24—11:30
**1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d. **

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No.
**9d; spring, No. 1, 8s 3d; N
**No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 4d; No. 2, 9s 1d. Corn—New, No.

No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 4d;
No. 2, 9s 1d. Corp—New, No
Provisions—Pork; 47s. Ler
Liverpool, June 24.—Corr
at 7@7 1-6d; sales, 7,000 bal
export, 2,000; American, 5,50
BREADSTUFFS—Quiet. Core
3s 11d@4s.
Provisions—Prima mess Provisions—Prime mess Prime steam, 32s 9d.

YARNS AND FABRICS-At 1

Amount of bullion gone in gland on balance, £182,000. ANTWERP, June 24. -PETS

Special Dispatch to TA NEW YORK, June 24.—GRA fluences shaped the course of livery, and carried prices up on of No. 2 red and No. 2 Chic spring 2@23c per bu, checki of No. 2 red and No. 2 Chic spring 2@3c per bu, checki pecially on export account; a pay decided advance on previo of less favorable tenor of ad call for early delivery for co provide for outstanding June c ble settlements for June repequoted rates; 40,000 bu No. 2 waukee spring for export on pr at the close for home use and \$1.10 asked; 8,000 bu No. 2 July option, reported at \$1.0 3 spring at 92@93c, chiefly Corn fairly active for early delivious prices; No. 2 and be graded mixed attracting most the movement is limited and ares; mixed western at 400.

BANULATED. GRANULATED.

5 In cloth, good ... 43@46
6 In cloth, choice... 50@55
8 In cloth, fancy. 50@11.00
c demand and unchanged.
250 be's distillers' goods on
allon for highwines.
emand, and steady. The
da good deal of wool is be—
The excitement in the
ring out. Washed fleeces
and firmer. The Boston
'No lupportant change has
market since last week. firmer. The Boston of important change has rived since last week urgent or active, but a sen done, and prices are sed. New wool is now it all points, but stocks if to any extent, but it save touched their high-, although we look for a free sellers, and are distributed in the sellers, and are distributed in the sellers, and are distributed in the sellers, and sellers, and wisconsin has already a trade generally believe irade generally generally generally generally generally generall STOCK. 1,807 4,894 24. - CATTLE-Supply on trade very firm on all dein some instances higher ned; a good clearance has 900 head; trade in this or all descriptions, and in cus were obtained here; et was without important well-sustained activity in were firm all around, while e limited arrivals, the mar-The receipts were mod-ted, and sellers found no yards. There were several for which \$4.90@5.10 was prices were \$4.2504.75 ers, weighing 34. 85@5. 15 3.75@4.10

2,40@3,40 2.00@2.25

wesk hog market. Buyers tile show of interest, and gage decline of 5c per 1c0 \$,7563,80 for common to \$755 for poor to good heavy \$163.95 for fair to choice quality was good, and most simplished within a range of \$8 are made subject to a priggy sows and \$6 lbs for BATES. and, and prices were

ST. LOUIS. 87. LOUIS.

87. LOUIS. Mo., June 24. -CATTLE Steady and machanged; ingood demand for grassers.; Texans, 2.25@3.25; Indians, \$2.50@3.50; receipts, 700; shipments, 500.

8.65@3.80; smooth heavy, \$3.75@3.95; receipts, 2.100; shipments, 3.400.

8.8EEF.-Steady and unchanged; fair to choice, 2.75@3.75; receipts, 400; shipments, 200. KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 24.—CATTLE—The Prior Current reports cattle receipts, 759; shipments, 318; weak; native shippers, \$3,602.450; mative stockets and feeders, \$2.50@3.50; native cows, \$2,00@3.00.

Hoss—Receipts, 2,839; shipments, 2,000; unsettled; good to choice, \$3.55@3.65; inferior to fair, \$3.40@3.50.

LUMBER. The movement last week and since Jan. 1 with comparisons is given below: RECEIPTS.

West, West, Jan. 1, Jan. 1, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1879, 1878, 1879, 1878, 1879, 1878, 1879, 1878, 1879, 18 Lumber, m ft..18,940 11,310 283,728 245,13 Shingles, m.... 979 1,157 27,671 50,32 Shingles, m.... 979 1,157 27,671 50,321 Mr. D. Joyce, of Lyons, in a conversation with a prominent local dealer yesterday stated that in his comios. after a careful investigation of the this season exceed 900, 000, 000 ft. This is much below the former estimates, and is believed to be nearer the truth. Other estimates have placed the

ber, 11.50c; November, 11.11c; December, 11.04c; January, 11.08c. About 20 cargoes were ofigred and several changed hands early. No changes in prices were reported. Common stuff constituted the bulk of the offerings 18,000 bris; super State and Western, \$3.50%, 3.90; common to good extra, \$3.95@4.10; good to choice, \$4.15@4.50; white wheat extra, \$1.95 @5.25; extra Ohio, \$4.00@6.00; St. Louis, \$3.90 and the market is said to be pretty well filled with these grades. The yard market is active, and all dry stuff affort is salable at former figures. The @6.00; Minnesota, \$6.00@7.65. GRAIN-Wheat firmer and quiet; receipts. 107, ings of piece stuff yesterday were light. Following are quotations of cargoes:
Cheice strips and boards......\$ 11.50 @13.00

10.00 @12.00 8.50 @10.00 7.00 @ 7.50 6.124@ 6.374 1.10 1.15 1.40 @ 1.75

The pard market continues active. Some dealers say their sales are much larger than a year ago. Prices are irregular, and green piece-stuff is prob shly filled for less than the quoted prices:

DRY GOODS.

ent situation of the market (unless it be the re-duced condition of the supply of cotion textiles) with which jobbers can reasonably find fault. An advance in cotton brands of bleached and brown sheetings and shirtings, prints, cambrics, and ginghams has taken place during the week.

NEW YORK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

State, 11s. Wheat in fair demand and steady; red winter, 9s; No. 2 spring, 8s 3d; No. 3 do, 7s 4d. Callfornia unchanged. Corn dull and a shade easier, at 4s 11½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in mod-

erate demand. Corn dull. Weather unsettled. Pork-Western prime mess, 47s. Lard, 33s. Ba-

con-Long clear, 26s 9d; short clear, 27s 6d; Comberlands, 26s 6d. Prime mess beef steady;

Lendon, June 24.—Liverpool—Wheat firmer;

LIVERPOOL, June 24—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 8s 9d; spring. No. 1, 8s 3d; No. 2, 7s 4d; white, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 4d; club, No. 1, 9s 5d; No. 2, 9s 1d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 1d.

PROVISIONS—PORK, 47s. LERG, 33s.

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—COTTON—A shade easier, at 767 1-6d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 5,500.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet. Corn—Western mixed, 311664s.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet. Corn—Western mixed,

PROVISIONS—Prime mess beef, 76s. Lard— Prime steam, 32s 9d. YARES AND FABRICS—At Manchester quiet but

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of En-

cland on balance, £182,000.

ANTWERP, June 24.—PETROLEUM—17%d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

Special Disputes to The Triouns.

New York, June 24.—Grain—Speculative influences shaped the course of wheat for early delivery, and carried prices up on the favorite grades of No. 2 red and No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring 263c per bu, checking operations, especially at export account; shippers unwilling to pay decided advance on previous quotation in face of less favorable tenor of advices by cable; main call for early delivery for contract purposes to provide for outstanding June contracts; considerable settlements for June reported on a basis of

ble settlements for June reported on a basis of quoted rates; 40,000 bu No. 2 Chicago and Mil-waukee spring for export on private terms; quoted at the close for home use and contract delivery at \$1.10 asked; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwest spring.

LIVERPOOL, June 24-11:30 a. m.-FLOUR-No.

The week just ended saw a slightly diminished

GRAIN—Wheat firmer and quiet; receipts. 107,000 bu; rejected spring, 74@70c; No. 3 do. 92@
93c; No. 2 do. \$1. 05@1. 08; ungraded do. 75½c@
\$1. 04; ungraded winter red. \$1. 18; No. 2 do.
\$1. 19½@1. 20½; No. 1 do. \$1. 19@1. 19½; No. 2 do.
\$1. 19½@1. 20½; No. 1 do. \$1. 19@1. 19½; No. 2 do.
\$1. 19½@1. 20½; No. 1 do. \$1. 10@1. 19½; No. 2 do.
\$1. 19½@1. 20½; No. 1 do. \$1. 10@1. 19½; No. 2 do.
\$1. 19½@1. 20½; No. 1 do. \$1. 10@1. 19½; No. 2 do.
\$1. 19½@1. 20½; No. 1 do. \$1. 10@1. 19½; No. 2 do.
\$1. 10½; No. 1 do. \$1. 10@0. 10@1. 10@1.
\$1. 11½; Rye—Market dull; Western. 60@61½c.
Barley—Market dull. Mait quiet and unchanged.
GROUBRIES—Coffee in moderate demand. Sugar quiet but steady; fair to good refining. 6 5-16@
6½c. Molasses nominally unchanged. Rice steady.
PETROLEUM—Firmer; more active; united, 70½c; refined, 6½c bid; crude, 5½@5½c.
BESIN—Dull and unchanged.
TUHPENTINE—Market dull at 27½c.
EGGS—Market dull; Western, 11@13½c.
PROVISIONS—FORK steady; old mess, \$9.50; new 60, \$10. 20@10. 25. Beef steady. Cut meats dull; long clear middles. \$5. 10@5. 12½; short do. \$5. 25.
BUTTER—Market dull; Western, 7@15½c.
CHEESE—In buyers' favor; Western, 3@6c.
WHESKY—Nominally \$1. 05½@1. 06.

Tallow-Less active; prime close at \$5.15@

Sugars—Raw active and firm on a basis of 6 6-16 @6%c for fair and 6 7-16@6%c for good refining Cuba; refined in moderate request; cut-loaf at

WRISKY-Very quiet; offered at \$1.06, with \$1.05% bid for regular.
FREIGHTS—Freer offered for tonnage suited
FREIGHTS—Freer offered for tonnage suited

grain trade at somewhat easier figures; served to quicken export movement in charters, notwith-standing further advance claimed by holders of

wheat; grain by steamer for Liverpool rates fur-

ther declined; for Liverpool, engagements by steam, 4,500 sacks flour and outmest through

freight forward shipment, at 17s 8d@20s; 60,000

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 24. —Corron—Barely steady at

12%@12%c; futures steady; June, 12.42c; July, 12.42c; August, 12.54c; September, 12.36c; Octo-

FLOUR-Low grades firm; choice dull; receipts

NEW ORLEANS. New ORLEANS, June 24.—FLOUR—Dull, weak, and lower: superfine, \$3.50@4.00; XX, \$4.50; XXX, \$4.75@5.50; high grades, \$5.62\4@6.25. GRAIN—Corn quiet and weak at 49@53c. Oats quiet and weak at 38%@39c.
Coan-MEAL—Dull and lower at \$2.35@2.50.

Bran-Dull, weak, and lower at 6214@63c. Hay-Demand fair and market firm; ordinary 13. 00; prime, \$17.00; choice, \$20.00.
Phovisions—Pork dull and nominal at \$10.75.
Lard scarce and firm; tierce, 7@7%c; keg, 7%@7%c. Bulk meats—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders, loose, 4c; packed, 44c; clear rib, 54c; clear, 54c. Bacov-Shoulders, 44c; clear rib, 54c; clear, 6c. Ham-Sugar-cured active and firm; canyased, 3611c, as to size.

WHISKY-Market (uil; Western rectified, \$1.05

@1.08. GROCERIES—Coffee—Market dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11@15c. Sugar in fair demand; common to good common, 6@6½c; fair to fully fair, 6%@6%c; prime to choice, 6½@7½c; yellow clarified, 7@7½c. Molasses in fair demand; fermenting 24@30c; common, 25c; fair, 28c; prime to choice, 32@35c. Rice—Good demand at full prices; 6%@7¾c.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Md., June 24 .- FLOUR-Dull; withfirm for spot, and quiet for futures; No. 2 Penn nrm for spot, and quiet for intens; No. 2 Fenny sylvania red, \$1.20\(\pm\); No. 2 Western winter, spot, \$1.17; June, \$1.10\(\pm\)@1.16\(\pm\); July, \$1.19\(\pm\)@1.06\(\pm\); September, \$1.06\(\pm\)@1.06\(\pm\); September, \$1.06\(\pm\)@1.06\(\pm\). 44\644\c; September, 45\c; steamer, 42\642\c. Oats firm and active; Western white, 36\636\c; gate distribution was probably larger than for the corresponding week in any former season, and, as prices have continued to advance and collections have continued good, there is nothing in the pres-

Oats firm and active; Western white, 36@38\4c; do mixed, 33@38\4c; Pennsylvania, 35@38\4c. Rye unchanged.

Hay—Steady and unchanged.
Provisions—Unchanged.
BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.
EGGS—Quict at 13c.
PETHOLEUM—Unchanged.
COFFEE—Firm and unchanged.
WHISKY—Dull and unchanged.
PREGHTS—Unchanged.
RECHTS—Flour, 4,878 bris; wheat, 58,100 bu; corn, 150,400 bu; oats, 9,200 bu; rye, 2,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 54,600 bu; corn, 107,000 bu.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 24.—Cotton goods moving fairly on account back orders, and prices remain first, but new business is light; Utica wide sheetings advanced; prints, quiet and firm with an upward tendency; lawns doing well; men's wear of woolens less active, but steady in price; linen goods in fair request and higher. PHILADELPHIA. PRILADELPHIA. June 24.—FLOUR—Market dull; Minnesota extra family, fair to fancy, \$4.75@ 5.25; Ohio and Indiana, \$5.25; Minnesota patent process, \$6.00@7.25. Rye flour in fair demand. Grain—Wheat steady; Michigan white, at de-pot, \$1.17@1.18; No. 2 red, elevator, \$1.16%. pot, \$1.17@1.18; No. 2 red, elevator, \$1.16%. Core in fair demand; rejected, on track, \$4@37c; steamer mixed do, \$7@39c; yellow Western, on track, 44c. Oats depressed by heavy receipts; buyers holding off; mixed Western, \$4@35c; stained white, 36@37c; white do, \$7@38c. Provisions—Steady. Mess beef, \$12.00; smoked, \$9.50@10.25; pickled, \$7.75@8.75. Lard—Western, \$6.25@6.50.

BUTTER—Market dull and heavy; creamery extra, 15@16c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 14c; Western Reserve extra, 10@12c. Eggs—Weak; Western, 14%@15c. Cheese—Weak; Creamery, 6%@7c. Petroleum—Nominal; refined. 6%c; crude, 6c. Whisky—Nominally unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, \$,500 bris; wheat, 54.000 bu; corn, 90,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu; rye, 500 bu. FOREIGN.
The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
LIVERPOOL, June 24—11:30 a.m.—Flour, 8s 6d (10s 3d. Wheat—Winter, 8s 9d@9s 5d; spring, 7s 4d@8s 3d; white, 8s 4d@9s 2d; club, 9s 1d@9s 5d. Corn. 4s 1d. Pork, 47s. Lard, 33s. Re-

106,000 American.
LIVERPOOL, June 24—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet. Core, 3s 116@4s. Rest unchanged.
LIVERPOOL, June 24—5 p. m.—Lard, 32s 9d.
Rest unchanged.
LIVERPOOL, June 24—1 p. m.—Flour — Extra

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI. O., June 24. -Corron-Dull at 12%c.
FLOUR—Dull and drooping.
GRAIN—Wheat weaker; No. 1 red, \$1.00@1.05.
Corn, 38@38%c. Oats quiet but steady at 32@
35c. Rye dull at 59@60c. Barley quiet and un-

changed.

Provisions—Pork dull and nominal at \$10.00.

Lard quiet; current make, \$6.05 bid; \$6.10

asked. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders held at \$3.80

cash; sales \$4.00 seller; August; short ribs held at \$4.85; short clear, \$5.00. Bacon quiet but steady at \$4.25, \$5.50, and \$5.75.

WHISEY—Demand fair and prices higher at \$1.02.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at \$50.

Hoss—Steady; common. \$3.00@3.60; light, \$3.65@3.85; packing, \$3.80@4.00; butchers', \$4.00@4.05; receipts, 1,615; shipments, 370. Cora rather easier; 3s 11½d. Mark Lane—Cargoes off coast—Wheat quieter. Corn rather easier; fair average American mixed, 21s. Cargoes on passage -Wheat quiet. Corn rather easier; the trade in corn has suffered some depression, owing to the large supplies from the United States. Weather in England showery.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis, Mo., June 24. - FLOUB-Dull and unchanged. hanged.

Grain-Wheat unsettled and lower; No. 2 red

fall, \$1.08\(\) al. 08\(\) cash; \$1.08\(\) al. 06\(\) June: 95\(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) 35\(\) \(\ steady.

LONDON, June 24.—Petroleum—Refined, 6%

66%d.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 24. - FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat steady; opened 1/3c higher; closed Grain—Wheat steady; opened %c higher; closed cash strong; futures barely steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.07½; No. 2 do, \$1.02½; June, \$1.01½; July, 97½c; August, 92½c; No. 3, 80½c; No. 4, 74c; rejected, 67½c. Corn in good demand; unchanged; No. 2, 35½c. Oats lower; No. 2, 31½c, Rye firmer; No. 1, 53@53½c. Barley steady; No. 2 spring, 68c. Provisions—Quiet and easy. Mess pork quiet; \$9.80. Prime steam lard, \$6.10. Hoos—Ensier, but not quotably lower, at \$3.65@3.85.

©3.85.
Fuguers-Wheat to Buffalo, 2@24c.
RECEIPTS-Floar, 9.000 oris; wheat, 69,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS-Flour, 10,000 bris; wheat, 41,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 41,000 br

little attention, yet shows no important alterations in price; No. 2 Western quoted at 80@61½c. Oats a trifle stronger on a fair aggregate of trade, though closing rather slack and irregular; mixed Western, 5,600 bn at 36½38½c; No. 2 Chicago quoted affoat at 39c; do in store, at 37½c.

Provisions—Hog products comparatively quiet, but no important change; mess for early delivery in fair demand at \$10.20@10,25 for new; forward delivery mess moderately sought at a trifle steader \$1.00%; Angust, 98%c; September, 98%c asked; 98%c bid; No. 3 red, \$1.06; Western amber, \$1.13%. Corn doll; high mixed, 38%c; No. 2, spot, 38c; July, 37%c; Angust, 38%c asked; 38%c bid. Oats dull; Michigan, 34c.
RECEITS—Wheat, 16,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 900 bn; corn, 60,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE.
June 24. Corron—Quiet at 12½c.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat—Steady; red and amber, \$1.05@
1.10 for old. Corn quiet, with a fair demand;
white, 44c; mixed, 40c. Oats in good demand;
white, 58c; mixed, 35c. Rye firm at 58c.
PROVISIONS—Fork quiet at \$10.50@11.00. Lard
quiet; choice leaf therce, 7½c; do keg, 8½c. Bulk
meats steady; shoulders, 3%c; clear rib, 5½@5%c.
Bacon—Shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5½c; clear, 5½c.
Hams—Sugar-cured, 10@11c.
WHISKY—Market dull at \$1.02. in fair demand at \$10.20@10.25 for new; forward delivery mess moderately sought at a trife steadurr price, closing for June at \$10.05@10.10; July, \$10.10@10.15; August, \$10.15@10.25. Cut ments were quiet at about previous prices. Bacon a shade cheaper and rather more active; long clear at \$5.10. Western lard quiet for early delivery at about steady prices; forward delivery less active; June option closing at \$6.35; July, \$6.39%; August, \$6.45@6.49%; September, \$6.52%@6.55.

BUFFALO. Burralo, N. Y., June 24.—Receipts—Since Saturday; Plour, 4, 487 bris; wheat, 75, 301 bu; corn, 225, 100 bu. SHIPMENTS Canal-Wheat. 20,949 bn; corn,

GRAIN—Wheat inactive and nominal. [Corn dull; sales 2,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western in lots at 40%c; offered at 40c at close. Oats dul; sales 750 bu No. 2 Chicago at 37c. Rye inactive. Barley inactive. 5,000 bh. nactive.
FREIGHTS—Canal higher; 4c paid for wheat; ask-

BOSTON. Bosron, June 24. - PLOUB-Steady and un-Grain—Corn steady; mixed and yellow, 46%@
48c. Oats dull; No. 1 and extra white, 41%@
45c; No. 2 white, 40%40%c; No. 2 mixed and
No. 3 white, 38%@38%c. Rye, 65@66c.
Recepte—Flour, 4,000 brls; corn, 75,000 bu;
wheat, 4,200 bu.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., June 24. - FLOUR-Quiet and No. 1 white, \$1.114; June, \$1.114; July, \$1.07; August, \$1.01% bid; milling No. 1, \$1.00% asked; amber nominal, none.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 19,000 bu,
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 28,976 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS. Indianapolis, June 24.—Hoss—Steady at \$2.90 @3.90; receipts, 2,400 head. Grain—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, \$1.05@1.08 July. Corn firm at 361/237c. Oats dull and lower at 32@34c. Provisions—Shoulders, 23/c; clear ribs, \$4.95. Lard, \$6.00@6.10. Hams, 81/4@9c.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 24.—Guain—The Pric Current reports wheat receipts 1,583 bu; ship-ments, 1,622 bu; unsettled; No. 2 cash, 98c; June, 97c; No. 3 cash, 93%c; June, 94c. Corn receipts 1,534 bu; shipments, 1,786 bu; firmer; No. 2 cash, 32%c; June, 32%c.

OSWEGO. Osweso, N. Y., June 24.—Grain—Wheat in fair demand; No. 1 White Michigan, \$1. 18; No. 1 hard Duluth soring, \$1.15; No. 2 do, \$1.08. Corn steady; No. 2 Western, 45/4c.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., June 24. - PETROLEUM-Un

hanged.
OIL CITY, Pa., June 24.—Petroleum—Market opened excited, with 70c bid; advanced to 77%c; declined to 70c; advanced to 72%c; declined and closed with 71%c bid. Shipments, 63000 brls, averaging 30,000; transactions, 385,000.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 24.—Petroleum—The pipage on crude oil having been reduced from 20c to 5c per bri, immediate-shipment oil is now quotable at 5c above United Line certificates, instead of 20c, as heretofore; market to-day moderatol active, crude, 76½c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6½c, Philadelphia delivery.

St. Louis, June 24. -Corron-Dull and un changed; middling, 12%c; sales, 115 bales; receipts, 65; shipments, 340; stock, 6,750. New Orleans, June 24.—Corron—Market dull; niddling. 12c; low do, 11%c; net receipts, 165 bales; sales, 600; stock, 27, 760.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 24.—COTTON—Firm; receipts, 7 bales; shipments, 653; stock, 6, 732; sales unimportant; middling, 12%c.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, June 24.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTIN

1

-Firm at 25%@25%c.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Approaching End of the Session sional Exodus-Bad Temper at the Capitol-Roscoe Conkling's Quarrels-Lamar's Knocked Down and Took Revenge Therefor-Blaine and Bayard-Vest on the Rampage — Summer Excursions — Senatorial Movements—Fernando Wood's Mother-in-Law—A Sensible Wedding—Nuptials to Come-Annapolis Middles and West Point Cadets-Archery-Boating on the Potomac —A National Fair—Trees and Flowers— Knights' Templar Celebration of St. John's Day—Widdon's Conservatory of Music.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 22.—The Congressional drama is nearly ended, and before this epistle can reach its destination the green cur-tain will have fallen. To-day the indications are that the Democratic caucus will continue to gracefully backdown from its original position, and that the Judicial Appropriation bill will be so modified that the President will approve it, as he has the Legislative and the Army Appropriation bills after they had been stripped of their objectionable features. If the Democrats do not thus backdown on the Judicial bill, a second extra session will at once be convened. But there is a general desire to get away, and

. THE CONGRESSIONAL EXODUS will be speedy and general. Senators, Representatives, delegates, Congressional officials, reporters, correspondents, claimants, and lobbyists will leave with the sauve qui pent celerity which characterized the retreat of the French from Waterloo. Indeed, some have already gone, and send glowing descriptions of their en-joyments in Europe, in California, or at rural omes, to add to the discontent which reigns at the Capitol. Every one is cross and irritated. The Republicans have not accustomed themselves to their position as "outs," while the Democratic "ins" find that they cannot have their own way. This discontented condition of our Solons, aggravated by the bad air of the miserably-ventilated legislative halls, stimulates

WEANGLING AND QUARRELING, even among those who have been boon com-panions and friends. Heretofore Congressmen who have differed widely in political opinions, and who have held each other at arm's length on all matters of controversy, have shown that the estrangements of the head do not always check that genial intercourse of the heart which should exist between members of the same body.

he would fight bravely. He not only takes great care of his health, but he "trains himself" by stated exercise, abstinence from intoxicating drinks and richly-cocked food and daily practice with heavy clubs and boxing-gloves. Standing 6 feet, and 2 inches in bis stocking feet, with a stalwart frame not burdened with any superfluous flesh, and arms with strands of muscles like wire cables, he would be an ugly customer to tackle. When he kept house here he had an upper room devoted to boxing, and it was his delight to get his friends to put on the gloves, and then to punish them. One day he

KNOCKED ZACH CHANDLER DOWN.

The Michigander didn't get angry, but vowed revenge in his heart. A few weeks afterwards he told Mr. Conkling that a country constituent of his desired to be introduced to him. Conkling loves attentions, and he asked Chandler to bring the Michigan visitor to his house. Accordingly, Chandler made his appearance at Conkling's residence with a clean-shaved, middle-sized gentleman, modest in deportment, who said but little. After a while, Chandler adroitly began to talk about boxing, and the unsuspecting Conkling proposed to show the stranger "the manly art of self-defense." The trio went up-stairs, and, as neither of his visitors would put on the gloves, he manled a bag of sand which was hung from the ceiling. Finally the young stranger put on the gloves, in a verdant way, and the Senator from New York came dancing towards him, looking down with an air of patronising contempt as he struck from the shoulder a blow which was intended to be a floorer. But the blow was parried, and another was given in return which KNOCKED ZACH CHANDLER DOWN.

KNOCKED CONKLING DOWN, FLAT. KNOCKED CONKLING DOWN, FLAT.

Springing to his feet, he sought to retrieve this undoubtedly accidental hit, but, before he could touch his opponent, chuck/ came a left-handed blow, and down went the athlete a second time. Chandler could no longer restrain himself, but exclaimed: "There, Conkling, you see how good a man feels when he is knocked down. Let me introduce you to my friend, Mr. Price, who, as Ned Price, was the champion lightweight in the American prize-ring." Conkling has never to this day seen the point of the joke or forgiven Chandler.

BLAINE IS VERY PROVOKING

BLAINE IS VERY PROVOKING BLANK IS VERY PROVOKING in his manner of debating at times, and on Friday night he actually provoked the courtly and chivairous Bayard, who indulged in an impertinent remark about the position Blaine stood in, with his hands on his hips. Blaine made a stinging reply, and Bayard, who at once saw that he had transpressed the rules of courtesy, meekly apologised. A more disgraceful exhibition of plantation manners was indulged in by

who got the worst of it in a verbal tilt with Ingalls, and then, going out into the lobby, blackguarded one of his constituents who dared to express disapprobation of the manner in which the Missourian had alluded to the existing negro exodus. The constituent was of African descent, which enabled the Senator to call him "a blanked nigger," and to threaten to disembowel him if he dared say another word. This way of taking it out was worse than the threat of the thrashed school-boy to his antagonist that, although he couldn't whip him, he could make faces at his sister! Vest was a Senator from Missouri, which never seceded, in the Secesh Congress, and he occasionally gets that body and the one which he now adorns somewhat mixed. LITTLE VEST, OF MISSOURI.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS have been sadly interfered with by this extra session. President Hayes had intended to have gone to South Mountain, where he was wounded during the War, to thank in person the family of Marylanders at whose house he was kindly cared for until he was able to travel. He had also intended to visit New England as the guest of Attorney-General Devens, and to have made a little trip out to sea on a revenue cutter. Now he will have to content himself with a trip to Ohio, which he may extend to the, far West. But this is doubtful.

But this is doubtful.

SENATOR THURMAN,

or—as his wife always calls him—"Allen G.,"
will go with her to Halifax after the adjournment, and make a little trip through the eastern provinces of her Majestv. Blaine has gone to Maine to organize the Republicans, but he proposes to spend his summer at Saratoga Springs. Gen. Sherman has gone to inspect some posts on the frontier, and he will return by the way of Ottawa, where he will invite Princess Louise and her husband, in the name of Mrs. Haves, to visit Washington City. Gen. Burnside will pass the summer at his farm on the shore of Narraganset Bay, where he is a hard-working agriculturist.

FERNANDO WOOD

FERNANDO WOOD will not be accompanied to Europe by his wife, who has not been here for some time past. Indeed, it is understood that they have agreed to disagree, although for the sake of their connections they will not be divorced, and some say that she is gradually losing her mind. Mrs. Wood was the daughter of Mrs. Mills, a fat, short, red-faced old dowager, who always declared that her son-in-law had robbed her wood was the daughter of arks. Mink, a lat, short, red-faced old dowager, who always declared that her sou-in-law had robbed her, and who used to board at the Metropolitan Hotel. She was always overdressed, wearing the most costly silks, velvets, and laces, while her diamonds were the finest in this city. She had one remarkable pair of bracelets which had belonged to Mine. Rachel, the French actress. Each one was a copperhead snake, with an immense diamond in its flat head, two emeralds for eyes, and a body composed of a string of diamonds, small at the neck, then increasing in size to the centre of the body, and then tapering off to the tail. Rachel used to wear them above her elbows, but Mrs. Mills' arms were so fat that she could barely get her wrists into them. In the night of July, 1872, which was very hot, she went to sleep while sitting in the window of her room in the fourth story of the Metropolitan Hotel, and fell down to the pavement, fracturing her skull and breaking an arm and both legs. Yet she revived for several hours, narrating how she came to fall, and refusing to see her son-in-law, Ferbando Wood.

THE HOWE-RAY WEDDING

THE HOWE-RAY WEDDING at St. John's Church on Wednesday afternoon was a delightfully sensible affair,—only the immediate friends of the young people were in-vited and there were no floral decorations. When immediate inclusions the young people were trivided and there were no floral decorations. When the bride entered the church with her mother, hor uncle, and her brother the organ played the Wedding March, and the bride-groom, coming in from the vestry, attended by his best man, joined them at the altar. She, wore an elaborately-made dress of French muslin, the ruffles on which were edged with narrow Valenciennes lace, with a high neck and long sleeves. A long flowing veil of white tulle was fastened to her hair with orange-blossoms, and she wore a pearl necklace. After the ceremony about thirty of those present went to the bride's home and partook of a collation, while the bride changed her wedding-dress for a suit of gray poplin trimmed with satin of the same shade and hat to match. As she left the house with her husband to take the cars, a cupful of uncooked rice was thrown over them, in accordance with an East Indian custom, now fashionable in England.

NEXT WEDNESDAY'S WEDDING will be that of Miss Katle, daughter of R. L. B. Clarke, one of the Patent-Office Board of Examiners, to Gus Nicholson, youngest son of the late Maj. Nicholson, of the Marine Corps, and grandson of Daniel Carroll, of Duddington, who was the original owner of the land east of the Caritol. She will have four bridesmaids and he a nest man, with six ushers. The oldest inhabit. a best man, with six ushers. The oldest inhabit-ants will of course be present in force.

THE GAT AND FESTIVE MIDDIES

check that genial intercourse of the heart which ahould exist between members of the same body. There were straight lines drawn and high walls built in politics, but there were no partitions in those committee-rooms where Democratic Guelpfs and Republican Ghibelines met to refresh while engaged in legislation. This good feeling has gone where the woodbine twineth, as the late Jim Fisk would have classically remarked, and a goodly number of Congressmen are not now on-speaking terms with each other.

ROSCO CONKLING'S QUARRELS

as the has of late made a personal matter of any disagreemen with him. Every Republican Senator who voted to confirm the New York Custom-House officers in opposition to. Condailing's wishes has since been "cut" by him with superclious scorn. Blaine has never been for the when they were both members of that body, and Burnside, who gave him the lie direct in an executive session last winter, is sneered at when they were both members of that body, and Burnside, who gave him the lie direct in an executive session last winter, is sneered at when they were both members of that body, and be standed them in round terms in a conversation which was audible to a superplied of regret to leading Republican Senators as "A DIRTY SET OF BLACKOUARDS."

This was told to Lamrs to order and they did not at once call Lamrs to order and have the words taken down, which is the first step towards a resolution of censure. But they did not at once call I Lamrs to order and they did not at once call Lamrs to order and they did not at once call Lamrs to order and they did not at once call Lamrs to order and they did not at once call Lamrs to order and they did not at once call Lamrs to order and they did not at once call Lamrs to order and they did not at once call Lamrs to order and they did not at once call Lamrs to order and the call they did not at once call Lamrs to order and the call they did not at once call Lamrs to order and the call they did not at once call Lamrs to order and the call they did not at on

BOATING ON THE POTOMAC is another popular pastime. There are no steamers or vessels above a the aqueduct, and a more picturesque course to row over does not exist anywhere. The "Hirondelles," a Baltimore boat club, and the "Potomacs" of this city, are to row a race this summer, and the fair ones of the two ciries are already warering bouquets, gloves, and peanuts on the result. The steamboat excursions down the river are numerous and well patrônized, especially those on Sundays.

A NATIONAL FAIR

is being gotten up by the owner of a race-track
near the city, but it will not amount to much.
The population hereabouts is not large enough
to warrant expenditures which could only be
met by the receipts arising from a large attendance. The United States Agricultural Society
had made arrangements to hold a National Fair
here in the fail of 1861, but the War came on,
and the Society has since only held its annual
business meeting to perpennete its charter.

THE TREES AND TOWNES THE TREES AND PLOWERS

THE TREES AND FLOWERS
in the street parkings just now give the metropolis a beautiful appearance, and add to the enjoyments of the can't-get-away clubs, who can easily imagine themselves favored with a large park. The squares and public gardens are also in their glory just now, a succession of showers having prevented the usual drying-up of the grass, and the suburban drives are also very enjoyable.

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
will celebrate St. John's Day by an excursion to
a picnic station, on the Metropolitan Railroad,
called Forest Glen. Gen. Albert Pike will deliver the oration, and the Sir Knights in Congress Lave promised to attend if the public
business will permit. There will be a large attendance from here at the triennial meeting of
the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar at
Chicago next year.

A CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
is being projected by Prof. Widdows, who came here from Chicago some years since, and has since heid a clerkahip, while on Sundays and holidays he has performed on the chime of bells in the tower of the Methodist Episeonal Church. A large hall is needed here for balls and public meetings, and Widdows will make money out of his project, if he can only secure the requsite capital. There are not, however, many here who have surplus capital to invest, and foreign capitalists have recently had their fingers badly burned by loaning money on real-estate mortgages here. A CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

'POUR PRENDRE CONGE." or the simple initials of those parting words are now written on almost every visiting-card, and I write in the full hope that another week and I write in the run in session.

RACONTEUR.

BOYS' CLOTHING. Boys' Clothing The only Store in the city deal-ing exclusively in Boys' Goods is at 101 STATE-ST POOLE & DEVOE

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Parents at a distance from Bosten, who wish their sons or daughters to be prepared, by teachers of long experience, for the course at Harvard or Boston Universities. or for general culture without a college course, are invited to send for the new Catalogue.

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AT CHICAGO, 1879. Examinations for admission to Harvard College (pre-liminary and entire), the Lawrence Scientific School, the Medical School, and the Law School, will be held on June 28, 21, and 28, at the Chicago Athenceum, 50 Dearborn-st., beginging at 8 a.m. on June 28.

ment of Washington University. Thirteenth Annual ferm commences we deheated, two ober 18,18% Course of study two manuals on examination. Tuition, 840 per term. Eddress, HELMY HITCHCOCK. Dean of Faculty, St. Louis. PINANCIAL. \$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500.

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HORSEMEN.

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How the Strong and Elegant Harness of a Prominent Horseman Prevented an Accident and Gave Him a Race.

And the Credit Which Is Due Mr. J. D. Duncan, of No. 90 Lake-St., Chicago.

While the attention of the community and the while the attention of the community and the entire Northwest is directed toward horses, it is a matter of public interest to know what best promotes the welfare of the horse and adds to the satisfaction of the owner. And it may safely be said that nothing contributes more to this end than a neat, substantial, and well-made harness. This conclusion is forced upon us after an inspection of the very the hand made harnesses which Mr. J. D. conclusion is forced upon us after an inspection of the very fine hand-made harnesses which Mr. J. D. Duncan, 90 East Lake-st., has produced. Just notice the following prices: An elegant alvermounted, hand-made, tip-tongued harness, complete, for \$17; Japan gilt, Bon-ton, complete, for \$18; full nickel oval, sensible buckles, \$21; halfgold, Japan, tip-tongue buckles, \$20; full gold, sensible buckles, \$23; and all other goods at proportionally low prices. Mr. Duncan has been in the harness business in this city for a great many years, and his reputation for good work is well known. We can only say to those desiring articles of horse-apparet, that they will be well repaid by visiting his store, and we advise them by all means to do so. No. 90 East Lake-st.

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orw. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., and Agents for ALFRED LAGERGREN, 48 S. Clark-st., 5 Chicago. INMAN LINE

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Chicago references: W. H. Rand, H. G. Powers.

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Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:304.

No other road runs Pullman or say other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

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CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 5a Clark-st. and at depois. | Tissue | T Aurora Passeager. 3115 pm * 7155 am Mendota & Ottawa Express 4:35 pm * 10:40 am Aurora Passeager. 5:30 pm * 8:55 am Downer & Grove Accommodation 6:15 pr * 7155 am Freeport & Dubuque Express 9:30 pm * 8:35 am Omaha Night Express 9:30 pm * 8:35 am Canasa City & St. 6:55 am Exass City & St. 6:55 am & 6:55 am Exass City & St. 700 pm * 6:35 am Exass C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 18-wher Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omana on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. | Leave. | Arrive. rorth & Atchison Expres

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO. AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex... *12:35 o m * 3:30 p m St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... *9:00 a m * 7:35 p im Mobile & New Orleans Express * 9:00 a m * 7:35 p im St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... †9:00 p m † 7:00 a m Peoria, Burlington (Fast Express * 9:00 p m † 7:00 a m Peoria, Burlington (Fast Express * 9:00 p m † 7:00 a m Chicago & Faducah R. R. Ex... *9:00 a m † 7:00 a m Streator, Lacon, Washingth Ex. *2:35 p m \$2:30 p

Joliet & Dwight Accommodation * 5:00 pm * 9:10 am CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY Union Depot, corner Madison and Canai-sta. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. | Leave. | Arrive,

All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Frairie du Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winoua.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, 121 Handolph-st., near Clark. | St. Louis & Texas Express | S:30 a m | 6:45 p m |
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	S:50 pm	6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	S:30 a m	9:30 a m
Springneid Kxpress	S:50 pm	6:45 a m
Springneid Kxpress	S:50 pm	6:45 pm
Springneid Kxpress	S:50 pm	6:45 pm
Springneid Night Express	S:50 pm	6:45 pm
Springneid Night Express	S:50 pm	6:45 pm
S:50 pm	6:30 am	6:30 pm
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	D:30 pm	0:30 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	D:30 pm	0:35 am
Tolono Passenger	C:50 pm	6:30 am
Tolono Passenger	C:50 pm	6:30 am
Tolono Passenger	C:50 pm	6:30 am
Tolono Passenger	C:50 pm	6:30 am
Tolono Passenger	C:50 pm	6:30 am
Tolono Passenger	Time Transfer	Time Transfer
Tim		

g On Saturday night runs to Tolono only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD.

PTITIBURG, PL. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sta. Ticket Officea, & Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hosel. | Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Depota, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. | Leave. | Arrive:

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Cincinnati Afr-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depet, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side. Lesva. | Arrive.

Incinnati, Indianapolia, Louis-viile, Columbus & East Day Express. 8:40 am 8:10 pm Night Express. 8:00 pm 4 7:10 am TANKAKEE LINE
Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-accond-st.
Leave, Arriva.
Cincianati, Indianspolis & Louisville Day Express. 9-48 a m 8:00 p m 1 7:00 a m

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Daily for Racine, Milwankee, Sheboygan, Mantowoc, Ludington, Manistee
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For Milwankee, etc. evening boat, Tunslay as
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Daily for Grand Haven, Grand Rapide, Muskagon, to
For Green Bay & Bay ports, Tuesday and Friday.
For Escanaba and Lake Superior towns, Tuesday
For Stream Say Boat (for bt. Joe) Jeaven as, 112Backs fool of Michigan av. Sunday excepted.

Formation of the Bi-Metallic League of Chicago.

The Hon. C. B. Lawrence, Ex-Chief Justice, Elected President.

An Elequent and Succinct Declaration of Principles.

Speeches by Judges Doolittle and Miller and Messra Larned and Daniels.

In accordance with the following call, unaui nously signed and published in Sunday's TRIB of and believers in silver as one of the money metals was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the large and airy reading-room of the

almer House: It is deemed advisable that some organized effor It is deemed advisable that some organized effort be made in Chicago to promote the speedy restoration of silver to its old position as a money-metal, with the rights of coinage, the same as gold, whereby falling prices and stagnation of industry can be arrested, and the basis of values between money and other property re-established upon the level of the combined volume of both the precious metals, instead of a new adjustment to a new level of the world's wolume of money, diminished nearly one-half by the proposed degradation of silver to the rank of merchandise, and a monopoly of the money-power given to gold (the annual production of which is now rapidly declining), with a corresponding shrinkage on all classes of property other than money, and a corresponding addition to the burden of debts.

To this end you are respectfully invited to meet

barden of debta.

To this end you are respectfully invited to meet with other business men of Chicago at the Palmer House on Tuesday, the 24th of June. at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of consultation, and, if thought advisable, for the organization of a Bi-Metallic League, independent of politics, and for the single purpose of disseminating correct information on the importance of a specie basis of the greatest attainable stability,—gold and silver at a fixed ratio of value, with unlimited coinage of each, and "automatic regulation through the natural limitation of the metals themselves."

MONG THE 125 OR MORE GENTLEMEN PRESENT

AMONG THE 125 OR MORE GENTLEMEN PRESENT Were John V. Farwell, F. F. Spencer, E. C. Larned, F. E. Shandrew, Charles H. Ham, R. Hitt, Gen. Martin Beem, James McArthur, B. F. Adams, ex-Mayor R. B. Mason, William Floto. J. M. W. Jones, Judge Henry G. Miller, Col. P. T. Turnley, Col. A. N. Waterman, Judge Booth, S. S. Haves, Gen. I. N. Stiles, R. P. Derickson, Judge Forrester, George Sherwood 8. H. Kerfoot, John Forsythe, John M. Woodbridge, J. K. C. Forrest, ex-Senator Doolittle, M. W. Robinson, J. H. Kedzie, D. N. Bash, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., and others of more or less

The meeting was called to order by Col. Turnley, who nominated ex-Mayor Mason to preside. The nomination was made unanimous. Col. Waterman, at the request of the Chair, stated the object of the meeting. There was stated the object of the meeting. There was nothing varue or visionary, he said, in the present attempt to replace silver in the position it had previously occubied as one of the money metals. Some years ago Congress had seen fit to kick one of the best friends the people and, to wit: the silver dollar, and the present attempt was simply for the purpose of putting it back where it belonged and making it, as it was intended to be, equal with gold. [Appianes.]

on motion of the same gentleman, the following Committee was appointed to report a plan of organization and names of permanent officers: J. M. W. Jones, A. N. Waterman, C. E. Long, S. H. Kerloot, and F. E. Shandrew.

Mr. George N. Jackson was chosen temporary Secretary.

Mr. George N. Jackson was chosen temporary Secretary.

The Committee retired, and shortly afterwards reported the following:

1. The name of this Association shall be the Bi-Metallic League of Chicago.

2. This League is organized to promote the speedy restoration of silver to its old place as a money metal, with rights of coinage the same as gold, as the most effectual method of counteracting the present and prospective depreciation of the money value of all classes of property, and of securing a specie basis of the greatest attainable stability. It shall be independent of political parties, and limited in its work to the single purpose which calls its into existence.

3. The officers of the League shall be a President, fifteen Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, an Executive Committee of thirteen, and a Publication Committee of five members; also, such additional officers as the Executive Committee may appoint.

appoint

4. The management and direction of the affairs
of the League shall be vested in the Executive
Committee, of which five members shall constitute
a quorum. They shall have authority to fill any
vacancies occurring in the list of officers; persons
a elected to hold office until the next years meet-

vacancies occurring in the list of officers; persons so elected to hold office until the next general meeting of the League: Provided, that upon the written request of any five members the Secretary shall eal a meeting of all the officers of the League, at which meeting each of said officers shall have the right to vote. Several meetings of the League may also be called in a similar manner upon the application of fifteen members.

5. It shall be the duty of the Publication Committee to examine, revise, and report upon such papers or pamphlets as may be submitted for publication or indorsement by the League.

6. Any person whose name appears on the Secretary's books as having contributed to the financial support of the League shall be considered a member thereof, and entitled to vote at all general elections.

The Committee further recommended the following list of officers:

President—The Hon. C. B. Lawrence.

Vice-Presidents—John V. Farwell, L. B. Otis, R. B. Mason, Potter Palmer, J. R. Doolittle, A. M. Billings, John Forsythe. W. M. Derby, R. P. Derickson, Murry Nelson, L. Z. Leiter, B. A. Storrs, Monroe Heath, F. F. Spencer, L. C. Hack.

Huck.
Secretary—George N. Jackson.
Tressurer—Henry N. Nnah.
Executive Committee—Henry Booth, S. S. Hayes,
J. H. Kedzie. E. S. Pike. Henry G. Miller, Peter
Page. A. M. Wright, William Floto, Charles E.
Culver, James Frake, James H. Roberts, S. S.
Beach, G. C. Norton.
Publication Committee—James McArthur. M. Publication Committee—James McArthur. M. R. M. Wallace, E. C. Larned, C. H. Ham, L. N.

The report was adopted.

The Secretary suggested that Judge Booth, who had been assigned to draw up a platform, se invited to favor the meeting with his thoughts on the subject of silver.

AUDGE BOOTH COMPLIED,

explaining that he had not had sufficient time to arrange his views in such shace as he desired, and the meeting must excuse the likeness of his production to an essay, or, in view of the firstly, secondly, and so on, the style of an orthodox sermon. [Laughter.] He their proceeded to read the following paper:

The two precious metals, gold and silver, in consequence of their natural fitness, have from a remote period in history by common consent constituted jointly the world's money, its medium of exchange and measure of value; and their production and circulation have been an indispensable factor in the progress of nations in wealth and civilization.

2. In modern times the prices of commodities, wages, trade, and commerce have been adjusted upon the point of their joint use as money,—a use in which, taking the world at large, their monetary

in which, taking the world at large, their monetary functions have been nearly equal.

3. Upon this basis, and upon the faith that this basis would be maintained, contracts have been made, plans for business concerted, and debts, match and the planest considerations of justice and sound policy required that this basis should remain undistarted.

The plainest considerations of justice and sound policy required that this basis should remain undistartied.

4. These considerations have been disrecarded. The present decade has witnessed the inauguration of a financial revolution by European capitalists, having for its scope and object a scheme no less comprehensive than the exclusion of silver from its monetary function and the measure of the wold's value in future by its volume of gold alone. We are to-day in the midst of this revolution. The moneyed power at home, joining hands with the moneyed power at home, joining hands with the moneyed power at home, joining hands with the moneyed power abroad, by clandestine legislation has succeeded in committing our Government to this revolutionary scheme.

5. The question of the hour is whether our Government shall continue a party to this scheme; whether by its aid this revolution shall go forward to its ultimate results, or whether it shall be arrested and turned backwards.

6. If this revolution shall succeed, it must result in the banishment from future use of one-half of the world's coined money and monetary material and the measurement of the world's value henceforth by the other half. The purchasing power of gold must be nearly double, and the values of all commodities and real estate, as well as labor, correspondingly reduced. The burden of all debta must be nearly or quite doubled. These results have already been realized in part, though not by any means to their full extent, for the revolution is yet incomplete. While it is in progress there must be a general downward tendency of prices continued through an undefinite future. Falling market prices the exception. As a consequence, business enterprises contemplating the lapse of any considerable periods of time for their fruitton must result in rein and disaster as a rule. Success must be the exception. These results must follow from the operation of a law as resistiess as that of gravitation.

vitation.

If the glided visions of the gold mono-metallists raid succeed, and the world's prices be reduced the exclusive gold standard, there must still be arpetual decline in prices, because the product of gold is constantly decreasing, while demand for its use in the is continually increasing. The production gold during the last twenty-five years has fallen \$50,000,000 annually. Thus, while the inseing population, trade, and activities of the

STRADILY AND LARGELY DECLINING.

Both these metals have not been more than adequate to the wants of the past. Why should we favor an excess for the future?

8. The results of this scheme already developed have been discouragement of industrial enterprise, or industrial enterprise, the greation of multitudes of tramps, and general, world-wide impoverishment. Europe, Asia, and America are joint sufferers, and while in consequence of the folicity of our situation, our inexhaustible natural resources, we can better endure these evils than the crowded population of the old world, their poverty and distress then must necessarily react upon us. In the midst of this network of interest which modern commerce has interwoven between the civilized nations of the earth no nation can be permanently prosperous while the rest of the world is undergoing long continued impoverishment and distress.

distress.

9. The pendency of this scheme furnishes the only rational explanation of the fact that the panic, which has now nearly completed its sixth year, and which is the ordinary way of such events should have run its course long are, still holds us in its grip, notwithstanding the unexampled succession during the last three years of the most bountiful harvests with which this or any other country was ever blessed, a creation of material wealth such as ought to have put us long since on the high road to a general and glorious prosperity. prosperity.

10. Our country, in its mipes of gold and silver, is blessed with a splendid affluence of the material for the world's money. The plainest principles of political economy demand that both these metals be utilized. Let there be

NO DISCRIMINATION IN PAVOR No DISCRIMINATION IN FAVOR of either against the other. Let each be freely transmuted into money, without limitation, upon the old basis. Restore the old landmarks—the landmarks that were removed while the watchmen slept at their post. The true interests of capital require this; the rights of the debtor class and the resuscitation of languishing industry demand this; and the people, when fully informed, will be satisfied with nothing less.

The address, or platform, was received with

Judge Doolittle was called upon for some re Judge Doolittle was called upon for some remarks, and he responded at some length, remarking that he agreed thorotizhly with the object of the League and its platform as it had been so ably set forth by Judge Booth. What he never could understand was why the business men of the country should have been misled as they were two or three years ago into taking the wrong position on this silver ouestion. Even so clear and able a man as Hugh McCulloch had insisted that gold was the ONLY STANDARD OF VALUE.

only standard of value, and the business men of the East generally were so fully impressed with this idea that they would hardly tolerate any man who defended silver as one of the moneys of civilization and the whole world. Even some of the preachers had denounced the silver men as men who were in favor of dishonest money. It passed his understanding that any man could ever think of destroying one of these metals as money. The giant was double-handed,—one hand of gold and the other of silver,—and to destroy silver was to make the other hand do double its work. The time was coming, and had come, when the great men of the world were opening their eves to this question. Beaconsfield understood it, and Bismarck was beginning to have some sense on the subject, although the world owed him a grudge for having been the principal instrument in the demonetization of silver in Germany. If Germany, England, France, and the Latin Union continued in their policy of excluding silver, and if the United States continued its present policy of coining only a comparison of silver in great particular silver, and if the United States continued its present policy of coining only a comparison of silver in panic of cluding silver, and it the United States continued its present policy of coining only a comparatively small proportion of silver, the panic of the last five or six years was by no means at an end. [Applause.]

Judge Miller was also called. He was abundantly prepared, judging from the deliberate manner with which he drew from an inside

ate manner with which he drew from an inside pocket a roll of manuscript, which he proceeded to read to his auditors. It was a statement ab initio of the woole silver question,—much as the Judge has stated it time and again in his correspondence with The TRIBUNE,—and was a really able presentation of the case. In conclusion, the gentleman said that the people justly regarded the act of demonetizing silver, in view of the manner of its passage and of its past and prospective evils, as one of the most cruel enactments that could be found in the statute-books of any civilized country; and, irrespective of party, they demanded its entire and unconditional repeal, and the restoration of silver to the place it occupied in our currency before the

the place it occupied in our currency before the act was passed. It was to promote this object that the League was formed, and the efforts of its members would not cease until that object was fully accomplished. While the movement was not started in the interest of any political party, they were confident that the people, whenever they should express their will at the polls, would not vote for their own impoverishment for the sake of being called Democrats or Republicans. [Applause.] the place it occupied in our currency before the

MR. E. C. LARNED was also called upon, and responded in his vig-orous style. He congratulated the friends of the silver dollar on the general change in public sentiment on this question since the agritation the silver dollar on the general change in public sentiment on this question since the agitation commenced two years ago, and expressed it as his opinion that this very agitation had much to do with the action of Congress in remonetizing silver. It fact, had it not been for this agitation, notably so strong in Chicago and the whole Northwest, he doubted if Congress ever would have taken any action in the matter. But the work was not finished. The two metals should be made absolutely without distinction; and, just as soon as they were equal and equivalent in every respect, before the law and before the mint, there would not be any necessity for any further legislation. Give the silver dollar a fair chance, and it would be worth fully the amount of a gold dollar. It would be an honest dollar, and nobody would suffer. The silver men were defending no dishonest policy, no depreciation of any man's property, but the broad, beneficent policy which would bring into the coin currency of the country the vast silver wealth it possessed, and which, in his judgment, would go a long way towards restoring prosperity to the nation. [Applause.]

COL. DANIELS. formerly of Wisconsin but now of Washington, was called upon, and spoke loudly, long, and carnestly in favor of a free, unlimited coinage of silver. The Nation's representatives in Congress, he said, had heard the people's voice, and, for the most part, were personally in favor of taking such action as would place the silver dollar on a level with gold. But the cancus throttled the neck of the American Senate. [Abplause.] There was the Warner Silver bill, for instance, which would have been passed but for the insufferable obstinacy of one man,—Senator Bayard, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee,—who knew no more about the subject of finance than a calf [laughter and applause], but who, by threatening to resign the Chairmanship if his wishes were not carried out, actually bulldozed the other members of the Committee until they were afraid to express their honest convictions. [Applause.] formerly of Wisconsin but now of Washington,

that the Northwest made its voice heard. The silver men demanded the silver option,—that the contract should be fulfilled; that the dollar paid should be of the same size that the people agreed to pay. If that didn't mean that they were in favor of honest money, he should like to know what honest money was, and, if they went forward with this watchword, he believed they were bound to conquer. [Applause.]

Mr. J. H. Kedzie explained to the meeting that Judge Lawrence, the League's President, was unavoidably kept away from the meeting on account of business, but his heart was in the work, as everybody knew.

Judge Forrester, J. K. C. Forrest, and S. S. Hayes were called upon, and each addressed the meeting on the subject of the hour, the two latter gentlemen at great length. Judge Forrester was brief, but not the less interesting. Quoting from Blaine's Tabornacle speech, in the course of his remarks, he said that gold and silver were married in remote periods of antiquity and destrined to reverse afterwards to go

silver were married in remote periods of an-tiquity and destined forever afterwards to go hand in hand as equals, and what God had joined together he certainly thought no man should put asunder. [Laughter.] At the conclusion of the gentlemen's remarks the meeting adjourned, subject to call.

CONTESTING WILLS.

CONTESTING WILLS.

The controversies over Vanderbilt's and Stewart's wills has tended to make popular the contesting of wills. One of the latest cases is that of Mr. T. W. Waller, of Tiddoute, Pa. He had for years suffered a continuous death from a scrotulous swelling, or "fever-sore," on his limb. No physician could cure or even give relief. In his pain and despair he willed to have his leg cut off. His friends contested his will, and after repeated trials succeeded in "breaking" it and persuading him to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Under date of Dec. 14, 1877, he writes that, "after trying every thing I could hear of in vain, I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and they effected a speedy, perfect, and permanent cure." Read the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages. 100,000 copies aircady sold. Price, postpaid, \$1.50. Address the author, R. R. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Striped Legs.

Miss McGhee, of Meade, Ky., has had her legs poisoned by coloring matter in her stockings, and the eruptions, says the Record, have assumed the hue and stripes of the stockings.

THE COURTS.

Meeting of the Appellate Court---A Couple of Decisions.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc .--Applications for Divorce-

Judges Bailey, Wilson, and McAllister, the new Judges of THE APPELLATE COURT

met yesterday afternoon in their private rooms, and elected Judge Bailey Presiding Justice. Judge Bailey is the senior Judge in rank in the Appellate Court, and his election was an ac knowledgment of his right as well as eminent qualifications for the office. The Judges ther convened court, and Judge Bailey announced that the former Judges had been unable to each a conclusion in Nos. 27, 35, 61, and 87, and an opportunity would be given the parties for a rehearing. Judge Bailey filed two opinions in cases heard at the last term. The first case wa that of Oldershaw vs. Knoles. The only ques tion involved was as to the admissibility of certain evidence. The suit was brought by ap pellants, commission merchants on the Board of Trade, to recover \$1,855 for losses on certain purchases of April lard for defendant. The ard was bought to order, and subsequently sold out, Mr. Knoles failing to put up margins, at s loss. As a matter of fact, however, appellant

managed to settle the purchases at a little profit, but charged defendant with the theoretical loss, in accordance with the rules and cus-toms of the Board of Trade. On the trial the appellants offered to show the customs of the Board of Trade to prove that their action wa correct, and that they, having guaranteed the contracts both ways as purchasers and sellers, were entitled to recover the amount charged, but the Court excluded all this evidence, and directed a judgment in favor of the defendant.

The Appellate Court held, following the opinions of the Supreme Court in a large number of instances, and particularly in the Lyon case, that the rule was general that where a contract was entered into the parties were presumed to deal with reference to the known

sumed to deal with reference to the known general or uniform custom or usage governing the business or subject matter to which it related, unless they rebutted such presumption by the terms of the agreement itself. Although it was true usages of trade could not be set up either to contravene an established rule of law or vary the terms of an express contract, yet all contracts made in the ordinary course of business without particular stipulations expressed or implied are presumed to be made in reference to any existing usage or custom relatpressed or implied are presumed to be made in reference to any existing usage or custom relating to such trade, and it was always competent for a party to resort to such usage to ascertain and fix the terms of such contract. The contract in the present case was absolutely unintelligible without a reference to the usages of the Board being made in the brief and enigmatical terms of a telegraphic dispatch. It was therefore perfectly proper to have such evidence introduced to explain the contract, and for the error of the Court to admit the evidence, the case would be reversed and remanded. for the error of the Court to admit the evidence, the case would be reversed and remanded.

The other case was that of the Ben Franklin Insurance Company vs. Charles A. Weary. This was a case to recover on an insurance policy, and the Court below found in Weany's favor. The Appellate Court, however, held the evidence did not support the verdict, and reversed the case on that ground.

It is somewhat sin ular that the order appointing the new Chief Justice only runs to June 1, 1880, which makes it look as though the other two Judges were intending to give them-

June 1, 1880, which makes it look as though the other two Judges were intending to give them selves each a chance to hold the same place before their three years' term expires. This seems much like making three bites of a zherry.

Judge Murphy was in the city yesterday, and has prepared all his opinions. By an accident, however, in the hurry in running to the train, he left them all home, and they will not be filed until Saturday.

Judge Pleasants has been appointed to the Appellate Court of the Second District, and is busily engaged at work. This cuts off his vacation, and will make a hard year's work for him, as be has just finished a long term here, and has some opinions still to write. By a singular coincidence, the first case in which Judge Murphy has been retained is one to be argued before his former colleague, Judge Pleasants, at Ottawa.

A bill was filed vesterias by Emma F. Thacker against her husband, John S. Thacker, and also against John S. Thacker, Jr., James M. Thacker, John H. Elliott, John H. Cotes, and John S. Wolf, in which she charges her husband with all sorts of crooked transactions. She states that in 1878, being then a widow with one child, and possessed of a considerable amount of property she was made. her husband with all sorts of crooked transactions. She states that in 1873, being them a widow with one child, and possessed of a considerable amount of property, she was married to John S. Thacker, and lived at Lafayette, Ind., a part of the time, and a part of the time at Englewood, in this county, where they now reside. Soon after their marriage on various pretexts he induced her to sign blank deeds which he afterward, unknown to her, filled out with a description of her land, and thus succeeded in getting possession of all her property. A good part of the proceeds thereof has been invested in real estate in this city and county and also in Indiana. Some of the lots also have been conveyed to his son, or son-in-law, Elliot. In March last Thacker bought of one Wetherell a stock of millinery goods at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Twelfth, and then telling her he had taken it in her name gave her possession of the store. Soon after, however, he carried the goods away to 1141 Milwaukee avenue, and transferred them to his son-in-law, A. Staunn. Complainant also charges her husband with having made her miserable by failing to support her, by treating her cruelly, and by lavishing his money on a woman of doubtful character with whom he is living. A short time ago, she says, he and this woman, named Dice or Jones, were ejected from the house on Ann street where they were boarding for improper conduct. Complainant, in conclusion, asks for a divorce and for a decree declaring the conveyance of her property yold, and revesting the title in her.

Mary Johnson in January last was married to Edward Johnson, and for a time she thought she had a treasure. He represented that he was a sober, temperate, single man, a cigar-maker, and owner of property in Springfield, and also in Burlington, la. But she soon noticed that he was a sober, temperate, single man, a cigar-maker, and owner of property in Springfield, and also in Burlington, la. But she soon noticed that he was a soler, temperate, single man, a cigar-maker, a

The United Nickel Company filed a bill yes-erday against Edward Melchior to restrain him-rom using its patents for "improvements in electro-deposition of nickel."

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF. Glover & Willcomb began a suit vesterday to ecover \$5,000 from James and Ira Couch. CIRCUIT COURT.

J. E. Taylor began a suit for \$2,500 damages against Joseph Dell. Mary Birkholz brought suit for \$5,000 against

Mary birthous prought suit for \$0,000 against John Muelier.

Joseph H. Rylance filed a bill against Frances B. Calhoun and the heirs of the late John B. Calhoun to foreclose a trust-deed for \$3,000 on the N. ½ of the N. W. ½ of Sec. 4, 36, 14.

Preston, Kean & Co. filed a bill against Charles and Hannah Busby and others to foreclose a mortgage for \$3,000 on Lot 3 and the N. ½ of Lot 4, Block 12, of Charles Busby's Subdivision of the S. ½ of the S. W. ½ of Sec. 14, 38, 14. Also, another against William H., Rufus A., and Matllda T. Rice, F. W. Crosby, and others, to foreclose a mortgage for \$3,000 on Lots 48, 49, 78, 79, and 80 in David Henry's Subdivision of the south 7 acres of the south 10 acres of that part lying east of the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, of the S. E. ½ of the N. E. ½ of Sec. 9, 38, 14.

National, of the S. E. A of the Ft. E. A of Sec. 9, 38, 14.

Louisa Young, administratrix of the estate of Nelson Young, commenced a suit for \$5,000 damages against the Chicago, Burlington & Chicago, Pallaced Company. THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Submitted cases.
JUDGE GARY—713, and 715 to 831. except 720, 731, 742, 747, 763, 773, and 798. No. 9, Noaly vs. Monros, on trial.
JUDGE JAMESON—72, 854, City vs. Smith, on trial. rial.

Judge Moore-17, 22, 23, 24. No. 12, Law-JUDGE MOORE—17, 22, 23, 24. No. 12, Lawrence vs. Lyon, on trial.

JUDGE ROUERS—382, 324, 325, 326, 328, 329, 330. No case on trial.

JUDGE MOALLISTER—Term No. 2,508, Clark vs. Cash, and calendar Nos. 346, 357, 300 to 374, inclusive, except 367, 367, 370, and 373 of Judge Booth's calendar. No. 877, Webster vs. Pennsylvania Company, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—General business.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business. JUDOB BOOTH (Criminal Court)—Nos. 907 to 914 inclusive, 924, 938, 1, 424, 1, 438, and 1, 439 to 1, 449, inclusive.

UNITED STATES CINCETT COURT—JUDGE BLOD-DETT—Ætna Life-Insurance Company vs. Town of Stocklyn, \$22, 644, 30. SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Michael Bolich is. Raymond Wurst and Againe Wurst, \$328.

GRANT'S NOMINATION.

An Interview with Adolph Borie on the Subject—Gen. Grant, though Personally Unwilling to Be Again President, Will Be ced to Accept the Office.
San Francisco Chronicle, June 17.

A Chronicle reporter, who sought unsucce fully for several hours yesterday afternoon to obtain an interciew with Adolph Borie, Gen. Grant's first appointee as Secretary of the Navy and a companion in his travels, managed a little after 8 o'clock in the evening to discover the gentleman so assiduously looked for.

The reporter, having introduced himself, in-quired when Gen. Grant would return to America. Mr. Borie replied: "Probably not before the 10th of Septembe

next. He is not at all anxious to return home He is having a fine time, and is enjoying him self with all the zest of a schoolboy who wants to get the most of his vacation." "Is the General aware of the movements now

on foot to make him the Republican nominee for President in 1880?"
"O yes; he undoubtedly knows about that. Ir

"O yes; he undoubtedly knows about that. In fact, that seems to be pretty generally understood both here and abroad."

"Then there is no truth in the reports which have recently been circulated to the effect that he knows nothing whatsoever of his party's desire to place him in the Presidential chair?"

"I don't think there is. He must be aware of it." "Knowing, then, that many Republicans de-sire to place him in nomination for the Presi-dency, will be decline, or is he willing to accept

the nomination?"

"I hope he will refuse to accept the infernal office. I call it infernal because I consider it the most trying and difficult position in the world. In fact, so anxious have I been for him to decline that it was for the sole purpose of endeavoring to dissuade him from making a sacrifice of himself that I left Philadelphia and joined him when I did."

"Did you accomplish the object of your journey and dissuade the General from accepting the honors sought to be thrust upon him by his party!"

"I didn't have an opportunity to talk directly to him on the subject. In fact, I never got any further than hints, insinuations, and suggestions."

"Is he willing to become the next Presi-

dent?"

"Personally, I don't think he is."

"Will he refuse the nomination?"

"He will not be allowed to, I fear. I am of the opinion that it will be forced upon him, and that he will be compelled by the people to again become our President. He is the man who will disperse from the political horizon of the country the clouds of imperding danger; and that is the

the clouds of imperiding danger; and that is the man the nation wants."

"Then you have not talked with Gen. Grant directly on the subject of his nomination, and do not know positively as to whether he will accept or decline?"

"I think he will be forced to accept it. He does not desire it for himself. He will have to sacrifice his personal comfort to the people's welfare. He is the only man powerful enough and popular enough for the emergency. He is a great and good man, and there was never a country in the world which was blessed with a greater and a better citizen. I have known him for long years, and love and admire him. Even the Democrats are beginning to feel that he is the man that the country needs. I have talked with several of the most prominent Democrats of the nation on the subject, and they told me of the nation on the subject, and they told me they would support Grant as a candidate for the Presidency. I have talked with Democrats here to-day, whose names I do not wish to mention, and they promise to sustain him in the next

Presidential campaign."

At this point in the dialogue Mr. Borie's knowledge of the probability of Grant's acceptance of the Presidential nomination apparently became exhausted, and the conversation branched off into other topics.

"When did you join the General?" inquired the reporter.

"When did you join the General?" inquired the reporter.

"I met him at Paris in January last, and left him in China."

"What estimate is placed upon his General-ship throughout the different countries you visited together? Is he considered as the greatest military genius of his age?"

"He seems to be. The enthusiasm with which he has been received everywhere is indeed astonishing. All nations admire him. Wherever he traveled he was feted and honored; and I believe to day that he has the greatest reputs. I believe to-day that he has the greatest reputa-tion of any man in the world."

"I presume he will travel extensively through-out the Pacific States!"

Yes; he will be in no hurry to leave he "1es; he will be in no nurry to leave here, and will visit Oregon, the Yosemite, and all other places of interest along the coast."

"Have you beard anything about the grand reception that is to be tendered him; of the hundreds of special cars which are to come loaded with excursionists from the Eastern States in order that the returning here may be met with suitable pomp and honor?"
"O yes; I heard about such things before my arrival here, but in San Francisco nothing has been said to me on the subject, as I only reached the city to day."

ed the city to-day.' "Do you believe there is any truth in these reports?"
"Yes, I think there is. I shall probably myself be one of the throng which will assemble here to meet the General. He is a great man, and I have known him for many years."
"When Mr. Borie do wanterent to that for "When, Mr. Borie, do you intend to start for your home?"
"To-morrow morning."

Here the old gentleman was appropriated by two or three friends, and, touching his white hat to the reporter, he left him alone with his

An accident which has just occurred in a workshop in Paris lends a curious significance to the common phrase, "blind with rage." An overseer of the works, whose character was in overseer of the works, whose character was in most respects highly esteemed by the artisans under him, and who was known to be good-natured enough at heart, had the unfortunate peculiarity of losing his temper when "put out" by any contretemps, great or small. It is reported that a day or two ago, on finding that one of the men had not finished a piece of work which was prepartit required by fell into such one of the men had not finished a piece of work which was urgently required, he fell into such a state of fury as to strike the man in the face. Almost in the very act of striking, however, he staggered back, shouting for aid and complaining that he could not see. The workmen came round him with offers of assistance, but nothing could be done. It was certain that he had suddenly lost the use of both his eyes. Medical evidence showed that some of the blood vessels behind the eye had burst, and that the blood had inundated the interior caveties of the evebulls. The case is a very rare one. Henry blood had inundated the interior caveties of the eveballs. The case is a very rare one. Henry II. is said to have endured agonies and to have refused food for long periods when enraged by any vexatious news. A still more notable example is that of the Pope Boniface VIII., who, in the hight of his dispute with the French King, was so annoved by an act of the latter that he iell into a fit of apoplexy which cost him his life.

Allowances to the Khedive and His Family. The London Standard gives the following as the annual allowances to the Khedive and the members of his family:

members of his family:
The Khedive.
The Princess Mother.
Chuhret Hanem, first wife.
Djannyar Hanem, second wife.
Djachmet Asad Hanem, third wife
Chefk Noor Hanem, fourth wife.
The wida Hanem (Mme. Maneour Pacha).
Prince Tewik Pacha.
Prince Hassen Pacha
Prince Hassen Pacha
Prince Hassen Pacha.
Prince Manem (Mme. Almed Bey)
Djemileo Hanem (Mme. Ahmed Bey).
Prince Foad Bey Totals (\$1,800,000).

interview with an ex-congressman in Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Orth was also a member of the same Congress, and occupied the next seat to mine, so that we became well acquainced. Orth's name, as I remember, was just about in the middle of the list of members, and the Clerk, in reading his name, did not always speak it quite plainly. A man was sitting by me one day who had been quite a frequent iistener to the proceedings of the House, and when some vote was being taken he made the citrious inquiry: "Tell me, Mr. Myers, why does the Clerk always, when he gets to the middle of the roll-call, say "God love us all !!" Upon his being informed that what the Clerk really said was "Godlove S. Orth," instead of "God love us all," he didn't look as if he wanted to ask for any more information that day.

KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE—that it may be promptly administered in all sudden attacks of cholera-morbus, cramps, diarrhes, colic, or any affection of the bowels, for which Dr. Jesse's Carminative Balsam is an effectual remedy. At this season of the year every family will and in it a useful and reliable curative.

WANT TO GET OUT.

The Bohemian Sharpshooters Are Sick of Confinement.

No Specific Charge Yet Nade Against Them-Donohue's Condition.

Application to Judge McAllister for

Writ of Habeas Corpus.

are still locked up, was set for 10 o'clock in the West-Side Police Court yesterday morning, but he room full of men and women, mostly from the Bohemian settlement, were obliged to liste for over two hours to matters in which they had no interest. Prosecuting-Attorney Cameron and Harry Rubens, the attorney for the defense, were promptly on hand, and waited a little while for Dr. Starr, the physician of Donohue, his coming being momentarily expected. Mr. Cameron was unwilling to do anything until he found out the condition of the wounded man, since upon it depended the question of ball or no hail. The Doctor, however, did not come, nor did he send word indicating the cause of his absence. Therefore, along towards 11 o'clock, Capt. Hood telegraphed the Twelfth Street Station to have him looked up. The

DR. STARR arrived at the Police Court about noon, A case of labor had detained him. He was at once sworn, and testified that Donohue was suffering from two gun-shot wounds,-one in the jaw, and the other in the chest, the latter being dangerous. His condition was now critical, but there was a possibility of recovery. Whether he would live or die, however, the witness couldn't state. On the cross, he said he couldn't tell what direction the ball in the chest took. It was not good surgery to trace a bail in the chest. The chances were very much against recovery. Witness didn't know what vital part was injured.

earch was successful, and

ness didn't know what vital part was injured. If the ball ranged upward, it might be the liver; if downward, the diaphragm. The fact that Donohue was living went to show that he might live. Every hour he survived was favorable. There was not as much tever now as witness would expect, nor such constitutional disturbance as indicated death. Donohue was tolerably robust. If he continued to live a week or two longer without any inflammation in the track of the bullet or manifesting any symptom of a vital part being affected he might get well.

"Isn't it probable that, having lived so long without getting worse, he may recover?"

"I wouldn't say that, because he may be dead before I return to the house."

On the redirect, the witness stated that he would be able in a week to tell more definitely about recovery or death. bout recovery or death.

Mr. Rubens demanded information as to

THE CHARGE AGAINST HIS CLIENTS. THE CHARGE AGAINST HIS CLIENTS.

Mr. Cameron said they were to be held to answer for the consequence of their acts until that consequence could be determined, which could not be done until it was known whether Donohue would live or die. Until that time the prosecution would not know which charge to prefer,—assault with intent to commit murder, or murder if the latter, the defendants were not entitled to bail. It had been stated that the defendants had rights. He did not know that it was wrong to keep them in confinement. They were not chary of other people's rights. Donohue had the right to live. By an act of the accused he was in his present condition, and it was cused he was in his present condition, and it was not unjust to hold the defendants to see what the consequence of their act might be,—whether murder or not.

Mr. Rubeus remarked that there was not a

Mr. Rubens remarked that there was not a scintilla of proof to show that Donohue's condition was due to any act of the parties in jail. They were entitled to know the charge against them. If it was murder, they could not be admitted to bail. If the prosecution refused to make a charge, the defendants were satisfied.

Mr. Kraus, who is assisting Mr. Rubens, said the Adeas only wanted to the defense only wanted to KNOW THE POSITION THEY WERE IN.

Mr. Cameron enlightened them. Their clients were charged with shooting into a crowd and wounding Donohue, and the prosecution could not say whether he would live or die. Having committed the act, the defendants must wait until it could be found out what the consequence of their act was.

Mr. Rubens knew of no such charge in law as shooting. What offense had been committed?

Mr. Cameron rejoined that the charge was shooting into citizens indiscriminately and hitting Donohue.

Mr. Rubens moved that the prisoners be dis-

shooting into citizens indiscriminately and hitting Donobue.

Mr. Rubens moved that the prisoners be discharged, but didn't press the motion.

The Justice said there was no charge on the docket, so far as he knew, and all within his cognizance was what Mr. Cameron had stated.

Mr. Rubens wanted a sufficient examination to be had, in order to determine whether the parties could be admitted to bail or not.

Mr. Cameron urged that there could not be any examination until it was known whether Donobne would survive or perish. He did not propose, because some eighteen or nineteen persons were arrested, to depart from the usual line. If one man were charged with shooting another there would be no such motion, but he would be held until the result could be ascertained. That was settled law, and there

but he would be held that the result could be ascertained. That was settled law, and there was no hardship in it.

Mr. Rubens understood the law to be that no citizen could be deprived of his liberty unless the charge against him did not admit of his giving bail.

giving bail.

Mr. Cameron repeated what he had previously said about the charge.

Mr. Rubens retorted that shooting a citizen might be perfectly justifiable; it might have been done in self-defense.

Mr. Cameron said the defendants HAD IN THEIR HANDS LOADED RIPLES. and put themselves into form, and deliberately and maliciously fired upon unarmed citizens

one of whom was now in extremis, and it f that wasn't a formal charge, he didn't know Mr. Kraus remarked that some of the prisoners were not within half a mile of where the shooting occurred. They certainly should not be held without bail. Even conceding that Donohue was dead, he maintained that that fact in itself was not sufficient to justify the holding of any of the defendants without bail. They were entitled to a preliminary examination to find out whether the offense was murder or manufacturer or if any crime whatever hed

find out whether the offense was murder or manslaughter, or if any crime whatever had been committed.

Mr. Cameron rejoined that the position of the prosecution was misapprehended. He was not seeking to investigate whether a murder had been committed or not, or to see whether the parties should be held to ball or not. A man had been shot by them. Until it could be told whether he would live or die, he (Cameron) refused to go into a preliminary examination, not fused to go into a preliminary exam knowing what crime the prisoners had committed. The question of bail could not be determined until it was known absolutely whether Donohue would get well or die.

Mr. Kraus couldn't see why on Mr. Cameron's

sertion nineteen men could be depr assertion nineteen men could be deprived of their liberty without a charge.

The Justice held, nowever, that the condition of Donobue justified the remanding of the prisoners without ball until Tuesday morning, July 1.

So Mr. Rubens and his associate left, saying that they would go to another court to secure the rights of their clients.

HARRAS CORPUS.

During the afternoon petitions were filed on behalf of the following: James Chum, John Dolezal, Michael Hamolks, Frank Jansky, John Hanylik, Frank Nemec, Frank Fort, Frank Smrt, Joseph Chilek, John Liska, Frank Ladvic, August Zetek, Martin Cezal, Josaph Martin, John Rainbardt, Frank Koupeny, John Cikanek, Charles Rans, and James Nachmann. The petitions are all similar in form, and set out that the petitioner is detained and imprisoned by Edward Hood and John Hoffmann at the Cook County Jail or Madison-Street Police Station, that he is detained for a supposed criminal matter, the precise nature whereof cannot be ascertained, as the officers refuse to give any information, but it is supposed the detention is only on a suspicion that he is guilty of some criminal offense. Each petitioner also has offered to give bail and demanded a preliminary examination, but the offer was refused. The prayer, therefore, in each case is that a writ of habeas corpus may be issued and an inquiry made as to the cause of such detention. An application was at once made to Judge McAllister, who issued the writs and set the hearings for Thursday morning. HABEAS CORPUS.

The Death of a Great Brewer.

Mr. Samuel Charles Whitbred, who was M. P. Mr. Samuel Charles Whitbrod, who was M. P. for Middlesex during the ten years between 1820 and 1830, died on Tuesday at the good age of 82. He was hardly a very notable figure in Parliament, though his father had been an idol of Cobbett's and a Liberal of great weight in the House, but it was, we believe, on a parliament ary remark of the deceased gentleman that Canning wrote one of his wittlest epigrams.

Mr. Whitbred had observed in the House that

This day I still hail with a smile and a sigh, For his beer with an e and his bier with an i.

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IT is worn over the VITALS, the STOMACH and LIVER, the great seat of most all diseases.

IT works by ABSORPTION. Is two-fold in its actions. Gives and takes.

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IT creates and keeps up a continuous electrical action. Builds up any restores the nervous system.

IT is a certain cure for Fever and Ague, and all billous troubles. IT is a sovereign remedy for Rheumatism and Neu raigia.

IT is a fact, incontestably proved in thousands upor thousands of cases, that the Holman Stomach and Liver Fad will do all that is claimed for it.

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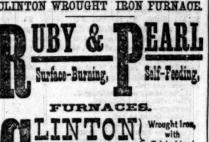
by the Holman Liver Pad, and its unparalleled success as a curative agent, design ing and unprincipled adventurers are forcing upon the public imitations of their own manufacture, at half price, hoping to sell them on the reputation of the GENUINE Beware, therefore, of fraudulent and poisonous imitations. Buy none but the Holman Pad. It has stood the test. It has a reputation, and is all that is claimed for it. Send for pamphlet, giving full information Elegant apartments, newly furnished, for both ladies and gentlemen. Wholesale and Retail Depot.

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PROFESSIONAL. DR. J. WILBUR Magnetic Physician,

the day on which he was speaking was secred to him, both for a joyful and a melancholy memory. It was the analyserary at once of the foundation of the brewery and of his father's death. Theremoon Canning wrote down the following couplet: SHOT, WHITE LEAD, Etc. HICAGO SHOT TOWER CO MANUFACTURERS OF STANDARD { Chilled and Soft } SHOT. HOLMAN LIVER PAD.



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